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JAPAN REPORT

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POLITICAL

LDP CONSIDERS NEW COUNTERESPIONAGE LEGISLATION

OW061103 Tokyo KYODO in English 1053 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] Tokyo, 6 Aug (KYODO)--A Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) panel Monday drafted a third tentative anti-espionage bill calling for punishing spies of state secrets with death or life imprisonment when the espionage severely endangers the nation's security, LDP sources said.

The new draft bill, severer than two previous ones in punitive provisions and more comprehensive in coverage, was compiled by a subcommittee of the ruling party's research commission on security.

The 14-article draft covers not only defense secrets but also diplomatic secrets and stipulates death or life imprisonment when spying for an other country severly endangers the nation's security, the sources said.

The subcommittee plans to refer the draft to the LDP's foreign and judicial affairs divisions to obtain the party's official approval.

However, the proposed bill will inevitably provoke an uproar and controversy among various circles.

The draft says in article 1 that it is designed to uphold the nation's security by preventing spying into state secrets for another country.

It newly covers diplomatic secrets such as diplomatic policy, contents of diplomatic negotiations, necessary information on foreign countries and codes used in diplomatic communications.

In making punishment severer than previous draft bills which called for imprisonment of up to 10 years, the new proposed bill stipulates sentencing ordinary citizens or public servants to death or life imprisonment when they spy for another country and severely endanger the nation's security.

The LDP has been studying an anti-espionage law after confidential papers were leaked from the Defense Agency by a former self-defense force officer in 1980.

The subcommittee drafted anti-espionage bills in 1980 and 1982 but the two previous drafts failed to be approved by the LDP due to opposition by various circles.
CSO: 4100/230

DEFENSE AGENCY SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS, BUDGET FOR 1984

Tokyo BOEI ANTENA in Japanese Feb 84

[Feb 84 pp 2-15]

[Text] Outline of Operations Program

The operations program of 1984 has been prepared based on the "defense minister's directives concerning the guidelines for the preparation of the 1984 operations program" which was issued in May of last year. The following three points form the basic ideas of the program:

1) To maintain high quality defense power as a second phase of the defense program initiated in 1981.

2) To maintain present training condition and readiness to operate the services of the unit.

3) To keep within tight budgetary controls in the rigid selection of service items and sustain the effort to perform the service effectively and rationally.

For the maintenance of defense power, effort has been made to renew and modernize frontal defense, increase combat sustaining capability and readiness and increase the survivability of the troops. An over-all balance must also be maintained.

In relation to the defense program of 1981, a special effort has been made to increase the services of the basic program. At the same time, an effort has been made to balance the over-all services.

The outline of the operations program is made clear in "The operations program of 1984"(Reference materials 1 & 2). The following are the main items of the program.

I. Organization

A. Units will be reorganized as follows: GSDF's Kawauchi Camp (tentative name) will be newly established. Additional F-15 fighter planes will be acquired and the 204th Squadron will be reorganized as the Third F-15 Squadron.

B. The number of troops in the Self-Defense Forces will be limited to the number secured by the end of 1983. Seventy-two civilian employees will be newly added to the Defense agencies, including Ground, Maritime, Air Defense, and to the joint administrative agencies.

However, 235 civilian employees will be released due to the elimination of their positions. Therefore, the total loss of civilian employees will be 163.

II. Maintenance of defense power and its effective and rational operation

The effective use and the rotation of naval vessels, aircraft and equipment will be carried out by effectively and rationally maintaining defense power.

III. Complementation of ground equipment

A. In order to increase artillery and mobilization strength, 60 units of 75-type tank, 13 units of 75-type 155 mm self-propelled cannon, 12 units of 203 mm self-propelled cannon, 38 units of new 155 mm cannon and 15 units of 73-type armored truck will be procured. In addition, 2 units of transport helicopter (CH-47) will be procured.

B. In order to strengthen the air defense power of field artillery, 7 units of short-range surface-to-air guided missile will be procured. Also, in order to increase the air defense of important areas, 1 unit of the basic Hawk missile and 0.5 unit of the improved Hawk missile will be modified into remodelled Hawks (improved Hawks).

(Remarks) The remodelling of the basic Hawk into the improved Hawk was decided when the examination of the succeeding system of the basic Hawk was made.

IV. Maintenance of naval vessels and antisubmarine aircraft

A. In order to renew and modernize the fleet, three escort warships (34,000-ton type), one submarine (22,000 ton) and one supply ship (8,300 ton) and others totaling seven vessels (approximately 21,600 ton) will be constructed.

B. In order to modernize and prolong the life of the vessels, the escort warship "Hiei" will be remodelled as a FRAM (Fleet Rehabilitation and Modernization vessel).

C. In order to renew and modernize the anti-submarine search planes and helicopters, eight P-3C's and seven HSS-2B's will be procured. In addition, the program to develop a new anti-submarine helicopter will continue and 1 SH-60B helicopter will be procured. Also, in order to effectively protect the vessels from air attack, one exercise support aircraft (Modified Lear-jet 36A) will be procured.

V. Improvement in air defense capability

In order to improve air defense capability, 17 F-15J fighter jets will be procured, and improvement on a new automatic air control system will be continued.

VI. Study of defense activities, enforcement of exercises, and maintenance of joint operation system

In order to promote the study of U.S.-Japan defense cooperation and to improve the readiness of the troops, exercises of various levels as well as U.S.-Japan joint exercises will be conducted. Also, in order to increase joint operational capability, joint exercises of the Ground, Maritime and Air Self-Defense Forces will be conducted. In addition, the central command system will be substantiated and its smooth operation will be maintained.

VII. Prepare to receive large-scale projects and substantiate various support activities

A. In order to receive five additional P-3C antisubmarine search planes, prepare readiness to receive them.

B. Continue to prepare the necessary facility for and maintenance of F-15 fighter and E-2C search planes. Especially, in order to match the advanced equipment and the new automatic warning control system, the maintenance service of the third communications Buffalo aircract will be started.

C. In order to secure the transportation capability of the Air Defense Force in the outer reaches, an improved transport helicopter (CH-47) will be procured.

D. In order to secure the training area's maintenance, continue to maintain the up-keep of the Iwo Jima base. Also, maintain a necessary communication system between the Iwo Jima base.

VIII Improve combat sustaining capability and combat readiness

A. In order to improve the ability to continue the battle, continue to reserve ammunitions.

B. In order to improve the ability to cope with the new situation, continue to outfit the torpedoes and mines.

IX. Increase survivability of the base and other facilities

In order to increase survivability of the base, continue to maintain the aircraft-shelters, runway's repair matts, movable radars. In addition 81-type short range surface-to-air missiles, portable surface-to-air missiles and anti-aircraft guns shall be maintained for the protection of the base.

X. Promote appropriate personnel management policies

As a part of the program of extending the retirement age for 1 year, which has been started since 1979, the retirement age for sergeant/petty officer is now extended from 52 years of age to 53. Also, from the view point of maintaining highly knowledgeable and skilled personnel, the retirement age of the colonel/captain and brigadier general/rear admiral is now extended 1 year. Also, the reemployment support for the retiring Defense Force personnel will be provided.

XI. Promote the research projects

In order to maintain and improve the present quality of the Defense Power, the technical research projects are encouraged. The development of the mid-level training aircraft, new tank, surface-to-vessel missile, new anti-submarine helicopter (ship-based) is commenced. Also, the research projects for armored truck, ship-based sonar shall be started.

(Reference material 1) "The operations program of 1984" January 1984

I. Organization

A. GSDF

1. Due to the receiving of new equipment, the concerned unit will be newly reorganized.
2. Kawauchi Camp (tentative name) shall be newly established.

B. MSDF

Since the vessels and aircraft are newly commissioned, the concerned unit shall be newly reorganized.

C. ASDF

Since the additional aircraft are newly commissioned, the concerned unit will be newly reorganized.

II. Intelligence and communication

A. Strengthen the central command system, and continue to reinforce the programs to increase command capability for the construction of the Defense micro circuit.

B. Continue to reinforce the guarding of the surrounding sea and air-space by vessels and aircraft.

III. Operation of the troops

A. MSDF

In order to improve combat readiness, continue to improve the operations of torpedoes and mines.

B. ASDF

1. Continue to reinforce the maintenance of a new automatic warning control system.
2. In order to prepare operation readiness of E-2C, the maintenance of communications Buffalo aircraft.
3. For the maintenance of NIKE replacement system, a necessary check must be made.
4. For the establishment of Akita rescue team (tentative name), an investigative engineering work shall be carried out.

C. Inter-service items

1. In order to increase survivability of the base, various measures such as the maintenance of the aircraft-shelters shall be reinforced.
2. Prepare air-control equipment and weather observation equipment. At the same time, air safety measure shall be reinforced by changing the equipment installed in the aircraft.
3. Continue to collect data for electronic warfare, and analyze and evaluate the situations in order to improve the electronic warfare capability.

IV. Personnel management and health administration

A. Extend the retirement age of the Self-Defense Forces personnel.

B. Provide reemployment support for the prospective retirees of the Self-Defense Forces.

C. Maintain the annual manning average of 86.33 percent for GSDF, 96.0 percent for MSDF and ASDF.

D. Recruit newly 14,000 privates (male) for GSDF, 2,400 seamen recruits (male) for MSDF, 2,000 airmen recruits (male) for ASDF, in the total number of 19,000 personnel.

V. Education and training

Main the ammunition for the education and training of the troops, and prepare the educational and training materials. Also, prepare and maintain the training facilities for the exercises.

A. GSDF

1. Perform the drill exercises in the area other than the troops' own unit. (Northern Mechanized Field Exercise)

2. Firing exercise of the Hawk unit shall be done in the United States.

B. MSDF

1. Perform the sea exercise.

2. Perform the long cruise to North America and to the eastern coast of Central and South America.

3. Send vessels and aircraft to the United States for the training of the tactical skills.

C. ASDF

1. Perform a general exercise of ASDF.

2. Firing exercise of the NIKE Unit shall be done in the United States.

D. Inter-service items

1. Perform a general exercise.

2. Perform U.S.-Japan joint exercises.

3. Prepare a readiness to perform exercises at Iwo Jima.

VI. Equipment

A. GSDF

1. Type A equipment

a. Following equipment shall be procured:

9mm handguns	1,800 units
64 type rifles	3,250 units
Type-62 Machinegun	55 units
Type-74 self-propelled machinegun	33 units
84mm recoilless cannon	224 units
Type-79 antivessel/antitank guided missile launcher	8 sets
64-Type 81 mm mortar	20 units
75-Type 155 mm self-propelled Howitzer	24 units
203 mm self-propelled Howitzer	13 units
75-Type 130 mm self-propelled multiple rockets launcher	8 units
75-Type self-propelled ground wind velocity measuring device	3 units

74-Type Tank	72 units
73-Type armored truck	9 units
82-Type Command Communication vehicle	10 units
78-Type tank-recovery vehicle	5 units
78-Type snowmobile	22 units
70-type self-propelled pontoon	2 units

b. The following new items shall be procured.

9 mm pistol	1,800 units
64-Type Rifle	1,250 units
62-Type machinegun	51 units
74-Type vehicle load machinegun	17 units
12.7 mm heavy-machinegun	60 units
84 mm coilless cannon	223 units
79-Type antivessel/antitank guided missile launcher	12 sets
64-Type 81 mm mortar	20 units
75-Type 155 mm self-propelled Howitzer	13 units
New 155 mm Howitzer	12 units
203 mm self-propelled Howitzer	12 units
75-Type 130 mm self-propelled multiple rockets launcher	8 units
74-Type tank	60 units
73-Type armored truck	15 units
82-Type command communication vehicle	15 units
78-Type snowmobile	22 units
70-Type self-prepelled pontoon	2 units

2. Aircrafts

a. Following aircraft will be procured:

Antitank helicopter (AH-1S)	6 units
Observation helicopter (OH-6D)	3 units
Multiple purpose helicopter (HU-1H)	7 units
Reconnaissance aircraft (LR-1)	1 unit
Total	17 units

b. The following new aircraft will be procured.

Antitank helicopter (AH-1S)	5 units
Observation helicopter (OH-6D)	9 units
Multipurpose helicopter (HU-1H)	4 units
Transport helicopter (CH-47)	2 units
Total	20 units

3. Surface-to-Air Guided Missile

a. Modify the Hawk Missile (early model) system of the Anti-Aircraft Artillery Group into the revised Hawk Missile (improved model) system.

b. Modify the Hawk Missile (early model) system of the Antiaircraft Artillery School into the revised Hawk Missile (improved model) system.

c. The following Surface-to-Air Guided Missiles will be procured.

81-Type short range Surface-to-Air Guided Missile	4 sets
Portable Surface-to-Air Guided Missile	35 sets

d. The following Surface-to-Air Guided Missiles shall be procured.

81-Type short range Surface-to-Air Guided Missile	7 sets
Portable Surface-to-Air Guided Missile	26 sets

B. MSDF

1. Vessels

a. The following vessels under construction will be commissioned.

1980 Escort warship (2,900 tons-Type)	2 vessels
1981 Submarine (2,200 tons-Type)	1 vessel
1982 Minesweeper (440 tons-Type	2 vessels
1981 Submarine-tender (3,600 tons-Type)	1 vessel
Total (12,480 tons)	6 vessels

b. The following vessels will be newly constructed.

Escort warship (3,400 tons-Type)	3 vessels
Submarine (2,200 tons-Type)	1 vessel
Minesweeper (440 tons-Type)	2 vessels
Supply ship (8,300 tons-Type)	1 vessel
Total (21,580 tons)	7 vessels

c. Modernization of an escort warship (DDH) will be commenced.

2. Aircraft

a. The following aircraft under procurement will be obtained.

Submarine search aircraft (P-3C)	5 units
Training aircraft (TC-90)	2 units
Antisubmarine helicopter (HSS-2B)	8 units
Rescue helicopter (S-61A)	4 units
Training helicopter (OH-6D)	1 unit
Total	20 units

b. The following aircraft will be newly procured.

Submarine search aircraft (P-3C)	8 units
Rescue aircraft (US-1A)	1 unit
Training support aircraft	1 unit
Training aircraft (TC-90)	1 unit
Antisubmarine helicopter (HSS-2B)	7 units
Rescue helicopter (S-61A)	1 unit
Training helicopter (OH-6D)	2 units
New antisubmarine helicopter (on-board-type) (SH-60B-Type)	1 unit
Total	22 units

C. ASDF

1. Aircraft

a. The following aircraft under procurement will be obtained.

Fighter plane (F-15)	17 units
Support fighter plane (F-1)	1 unit
Transport aircraft (C-130H)	2 units
Patrol plane (E-2C)	2 units
Advanced training aircraft (T-2)	8 units
Rescue helicopter (V-107A)	1 unit
Total	31 units

b. The following aircraft will be newly procured.

Fighter plane (F-15)	17 units
Support fighter plane (F-1)	3 units
Transport aircraft (C-130H)	2 units
Transport helicopter (CH-47)	1 unit
Rescue helicopter (V-107A)	3 units
Total	26 units

2. Surface-to-Air Guided Missile

a. The following Surface-to-Air Guided Missiles under procurement will be obtained.

81-Type short range surface-to-air guided missile	3 sets
Portable surface-to-air guided missile	30 sets

b. The following Surface-to-Air Guided Missiles will be newly procured.

81-Type short range Surface-to-Air Guided Missile	3 sets
Portable Surface-to-Air Guided Missile	24 sets

D. Interservice items

In order to improve the combat durability, such operational materials as ammunitions, torpedoes, mines, missiles, will be fully maintained.

VII. Facilities

Maintain necessary facilities for the reorganization of the unit, and for the introduction of the new equipment. At the same time, the improvement effort must be made for the facilities now in use such as to maintain the up-keep of the ammunition depot, torpedoes, mines, maintenance facilities, and port facilities, and to rebuild the deteriorated buildings.

VIII. Research and development items

A. Continue the research and development projects of surface-to-ship guided missile, new tank, mid-level training aircraft, new anti-submarine helicopter (on-board type). At the same time, the research projects of armored truck, sonar for the vessel shall be newly started.

B. For F-4 type aircraft, improve the structural safety control readiness, complete the remodeling of the aircraft for the improvement of its capacity, and start the testing of its use.

IX. Other items

A. Environmental safety control

The environmental safety control in various levels, such as the use of liquid fuel for the boiler, the installation of the water sewage purification facility and sound arrester, will be promoted.

B. Disaster rescue activities

In order to assist in the disaster rescue activities, maintain the readiness of aircraft, vehicles, and equipment.

C. Publicity

In order to promote the awareness and understanding of the national defense among the general public, actively engage in the publicity activities.

(Reference material 2) Reference Charts

I. Organization items

A. Organization

GSDF Kawauchi Camp (tentative name) shall be newly established.

B. The number of troops in the Self-Defense Forces and civilian employees

			(1) 58年度末定員	(2) 59年度増員	(3) 定員減	(4) 59年度末定員
(5)	自衛官	陸自 (6)	180,000	———	———	180,000
		海自 (7)	45,199	———	———	45,199
		空自 (8)	46,834	———	———	46,834
		統幕 (9)	129	———	———	129
		計 (10)	272,162	———	———	272,162
(11)	事務官等	陸自	10,996	38	△132	10,902
		海自	4,247	16	△ 47	4,216
		空自	4,553	17	△ 56	4,514
		統幕	33	1	———	34
		計	19,829	72	△235	19,666
(12)	合計	陸自	190,996	38	△132	190,902
		海自	49,446	16	△ 47	49,415
		空自	51,387	17	△ 56	51,348
		統幕	162	1	———	163
		計	291,991	72	△235	291,828

Key:

1. Number of personnel at the end of 1983
2. Number of personnel increased during 1984
3. Number of personnel decreased during 1984
4. Expected number of personnel at the end of 1984
5. Self-Defense Forces uniformed personnel
6. GSDF
7. MSDF
8. ASDF
9. Defense Agency
10. Total
11. Self-Defense Forces civilian personnel
12. Total

C. The number of troop reserves of the Self-Defense Forces

		(1) 58年度末員数	(2) 59年度員数増等	(3) 59年度末員数
陸自	(4)	43,000	———	43,000
海自	(5)	600	———	600
空自	(6)	0	———	0
計	(7)	43,600	———	43,600

Key:

1. Number of personnel at the end of 1983
2. Number of personnel increased during 1984
3. Expected number of personnel by the end of 1984
4. GSDF
5. MSDF
6. ASDF
7. Total

II. Intelligence and communications

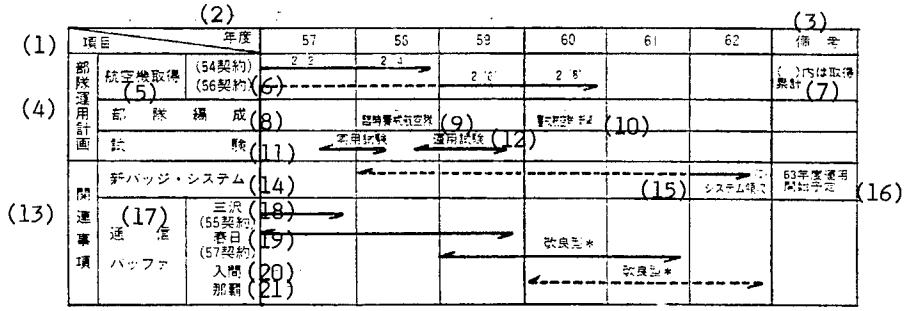
A. Reinforce command and communication capabilities (Reinforcement of central command system, etc.).

B. Reinforce patrol capability of the surrounding sea and air space.

C. Secure communication lines with Iwo Jima.

III. Troop Operations

(Maintain E-2C operational readiness)



* Characteristics of the improved BAFA: 1. The improved capability to fit for the new badge system. 2. The capability to relate to its proper system is added.

Key:

1. Item
2. Date on Showa calendar [Showa date plus 25 = Western date. Ex: Showa 54=1979]
3. Remarks
4. Schedule of troops operations
5. Number of aircraft received
6. Contracted year (Showa)
7. Number indicated in ( ) is total number
8. Organization of unit
9. Temporarily organized patrol wing
10. Patrol wing
11. Test
12. Practice test
13. Related items
14. New badge system
15. Year to receive the system
16. Year the operation begins
17. Communication BAFA
18. Misawa (contracted in 1980)
19. Kasuga (contracted in 1982)
20. Iruma
21. Naha

IV. Personnel management and health administration

A. Extension plan of retirement age

(1) 階級	(2) 停年年齢 改定前 (4)	改定後 (5)	(3) 54年度	55	56	57	58	59
(6) 将	58	58						
(7) 将補	55	56						56*
(8) 1佐	53	55		54				55*
(9) 2佐	50	54	51		52		53	54*
(10) 3佐	50	54	51		52		53	54*
(11) 1尉	50	53	51		52		53	
(12) 2尉	50	53	51		52		53	
(13) 3尉	50	53	51		52		53	
(14) 准尉	50	53	51		52		53	
(15) 曹長	—	53		51		52		53
(16) 1曹	50	52		51		52		
(17) 2・3曹	50	50						

* Shall be approved in 1984 (year 59 of Showa)

Key:

1. Rank
2. Age of retirement
3. Showa 54
4. Before the revision
5. After the revision
6. Lieutenant general/vice admiral
7. Major general/rear admiral
8. Colonel/captain
9. Lieutenant colonel/commander
10. Major/lieutenant commander
11. Captain /lieutenant
12. First lieutenant/lieutenant junior grade
13. Second lieutenant/ensign
14. Warrant officer
15. Master sergeant/chief petty officer
16. Sergeant/petty officer
17. Corporal/2d & 3d class petty officer

B. Recruitment percentage

	(1) 59年度引揚工 (%)
(2) 陸上自衛隊	86.93
(3) 海上自衛隊	98.0
(4) 航空自衛隊	96.0

Key:

1. Recruitment percentage in 1984
2. GSDF
3. MSDF
4. ASDF

V. Education and training

(1) 区　　分	(2) 演　習　等　内　容
(3)陸上自衛隊	(4)○他方面区演習(北方機動特別演習) (5)○転地訓練 (6)○ホーク部隊年次射撃等
(7)海上自衛隊	(8)○海上自衛隊演習 (9)○北米、中南米東岸方面への遠洋練習航海 (10)○米国派遣訓練(リムパック84への参加)等
(11)航空自衛隊	(12)○航空自衛隊総合演習 (13)○ナイキ部隊年次射撃等
(14)共　　通	(15)○統合演習 (16)○日米共同訓練 (17)○硫黄島訓練態勢整備

Key:

1. Classification
2. Exercises
3. GSDF
4. Northern Mechanized Field Exercises
5. Exercises performed in the area other than the troops' own unit
6. Firing exercise of the Hawk unit
7. MSDF
8. Sea exercises
9. Long cruise to North America and to the eastern coast of Central and South America
10. Participation in LIMPAC 84
11. ASDF
12. General exercise of ASDF
13. Firing exercise of the NIKE unit
14. Inter-service items
15. General exercises
16. U.S.-Japan joint exercises
17. Preparation to perform exercises at Iwo Jima

VI. Equipment

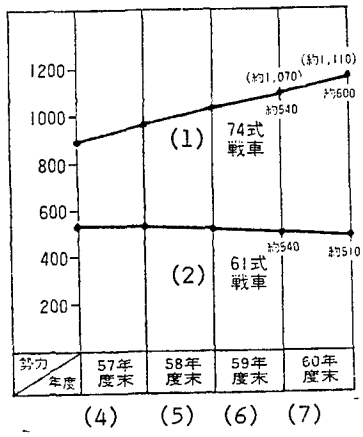
A. GSDF

	(1)	単位	(2) 整備量 56中業 (3)	58	58業計 (4)	備考 (5)
(6) 主要装備類	74式戦車 (7)	両	373	60	60	
	75式155mm自走りゅう弾砲 (8)	門	50	24	13	
	203mm自走りゅう弾砲 (9)	門	72	12	12	
	新155mmりゅう弾砲 (10)	門	176	20	38	
	64式81mm迫撃砲 (11)	門	56→80	20	20	
	73式装甲車 (12)	両	105	9	15	
	82式指揮通信車 (13)	両	127	10	15	
	79式対艦対戦車誘導弾発射装置 (14)	基	78	8	12	
	84mm無反動砲 (15)	門	1,749	224	223	
	75式130mm自走多連装ロケット弾発射機 (16)	両	16	8	8	
	化学防護車 (17)	両	4	0	0	
(18) 航空機	作戦用航空機 (19)					
	対戦車ヘリコプター (AH-1S) (20)	機	43	5	5	
	多用途ヘリコプター (HU-1H) (21)	機	53→52	7	4	
	観測ヘリコプター (OH-6D) (22)	機	64	3	9	
	輸送ヘリコプター (CH-47) (23)	機	16	—	2	
	その他 (24)	機	2	1	0	
	計 (25)	機	178→177	16	20	
	その他 (26)	機	8→7	0	0	
	合計 (27)	機	186→184	16	20	
(28) 地対空誘導弾	改良ホーク(改善型)への改装 (29)	群	1→3	1	1	
	改良ホーク(初期型)の改善 (30)	群	4.5	—	0.5	
	81式短距離地対空誘導弾 (31)	基	47	4	7	
	携帯式地対空誘導弾 (32)	基	468	35	25	

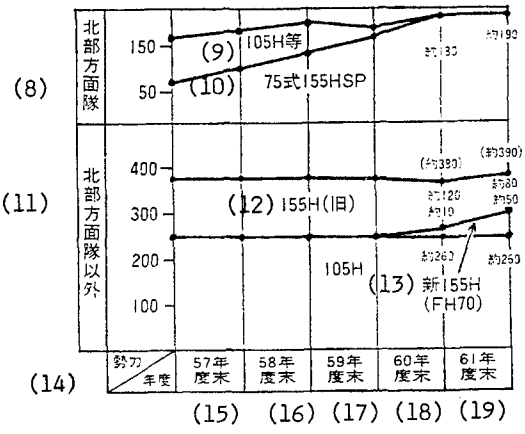
Key:

1. Unit
2. Maintained amount
3. 1981
4. 1984
5. Remarks
6. A-Type
7. 74-Type tank
8. 75-Type 155 mm self-propelled Howitzer
9. 203 mm self-propelled Howitzer
10. New 155 mm Howitzer
11. 64-Type 81 mm mortar
12. 73-Type armored truck
13. 82-Type command-communication vehicle
14. 79-Type antivessel/antitank guided missile system
15. 84-Type recoilless cannon
16. 75-Type 130 mm self-propelled multiple-rocket launcher
17. Chemically proof vehicle
18. Aircraft
19. Strategic aircraft
20. Antitank helicopter (AH-1S)
21. Multi-purpose helicopter (HU-1H)
22. Observation helicopter (OH-6D)
23. Transport helicopter (CH-47)
24. Others
25. Total
26. Others
27. Total
28. Surface-to-Air Guided Missile
29. Remodeled Hawk Missile (revised model)
30. Remodeled Hawk Missile (early model)
31. 81-Type Short-Range Surface-to-Air Guided Missile
32. Portable Surface-to-Air Guided Missile

Strength of tanks



Strength of main firearms at Division level



Remarks: Number indicated in ( ) is the total number.

Key:

1. 74-Type Tank
2. 61-Type Tank
3. Strength
4. At the end of 1982 (Showa 57)
5. At the end of 1983
6. At the end of 1984
7. At the end of 1985
8. Northern Army
9. 105H, etc.
10. 75-Type 155HSP
11. All the arm7 excluding Northern Army
12. 155H (old model)
13. New 155H (FH70)
14. Strength
15. At the end of 1982
16. At the end of 1983
17. At the end of 1984
18. At the end of 1985
19. At the end of 1986

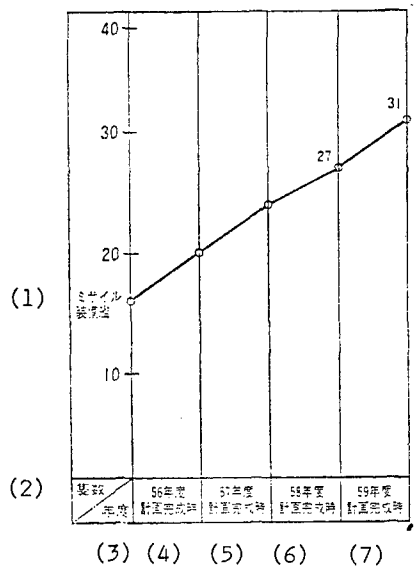
B. MSDF

		(1) 単位	(2) 整備量 56中業	58	59業計	(3) 備考
(4) 艦艇	護衛艦 (5)	隻	14	2	3	
	DD	隻	8	1	3	
	その他 (6)	隻	6	1	0	
	潜水艦 (7)	隻	6	1	1	
	掃海艇 (8)	隻	13	2	2	
	補給艦 (9)	隻	2	0	1	
	その他 (10)	隻	14	1	0	
	合計 (11)	隻	49	6	7	
	FRAM	隻	2	1	1	
(20) 航空機	作戦機 (12)					
	固定翼対潜哨戒機 (P-3C) (13)	機	50	7	8	
	対潜ヘリコプター (陸上HSS-2B) (14)	機	43	3	7	
	対潜ヘリコプター (艦載HSS-2B) (15)	機	18	2	0	
	新対潜ヘリコプター (SH-60B)(機体) (16)	機	2	1	1	
	その他 (17)	機	12	—	—	
	計 (18)	機	125	13	16	
	その他 (19)					
	(21) 救難飛行艇 (US-1A)	機	3	1	1	
	(22) 訓練支援機	機	3	—	1	
	(23) 救難ヘリコプター (S-61A)	機	3	0	1	
	(24) 練習機 (TC-90)	機	6→4	2	1	
	(25) 練習機 (OH-6D)	機	5→4	1	2	
	(26) その他	機	8→7	0	0	
	(27) 計	機	28→24	4	6	
	(28) 合計	機	153→149	17	22	

Key:

1. Unit
2. Maintained amount
3. Remarks
4. Vessels
5. Escort warship
6. Other
7. Submarine
8. Minesweeper
9. Supply ship
10. Other
11. Total
12. Strategic aircraft
13. Fixed wing antisubmarine patrol aircraft
14. Antisubmarine helicopter (Ground HSS-2B)
15. Antisubmarine helicopter (on-board HSS-2B)
16. New antisubmarine helicopter (SH-60B)
17. Other
18. Total
19. Other
20. Aircraft
21. Rescue aircraft (US-1A)
22. Training support aircraft
23. Rescue helicopter (S-61A)
24. Training aircraft (TC-90)
25. Training aircraft (OH-6D)
26. Other
27. Total
28. Grand total

Missile-equipped Escort warships



Key:

1. Missile-equipped Escort warship
2. Number of vessels
3. Year
4. Completion expected in 1981
5. Completion expected in 1982
6. Completion expected in 1983
7. Completion expected in 1984

Remarks:

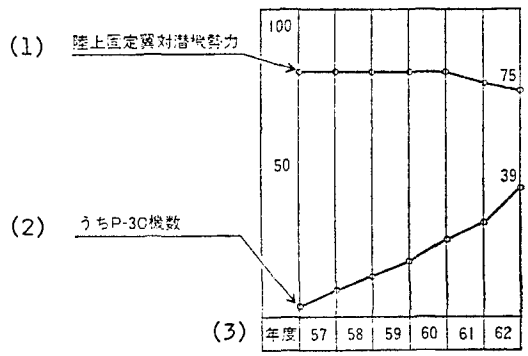
Details of missile-equipped Escort warship

7 vessels equipped with antiaircraft missile

3 vessels equipped with antisubmarine missile

21 vessels equipped with both anti-aircraft and antisubmarine missiles

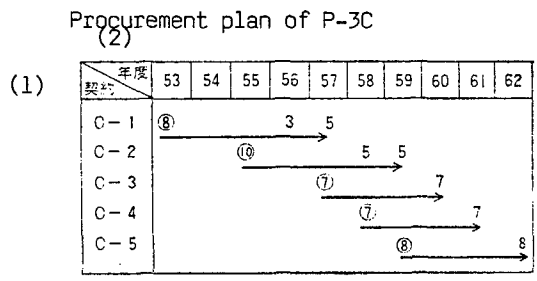
Antisubmarine patrol aircraft (P-3C)



Key:

1. Strength of ground-based fixed-wing antisubmarine patrol aircraft
2. Number of P-3C
3. Showa year

Procurement plan of P-3C



Key:

1. Contract
2. Showa year

Training support aircraft

1. Necessity

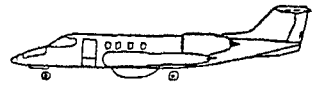
a. To replace presently used two training support aircraft (UP-2J)
b. To reinforce training support for the vessels

2. Type of aircraft and number of procured aircraft
Rear Jet aircraft 36A revised 1 unit

(Reference)

(1)

			リアジェット36A改	UP-2J
(2) 機体	(3) 幅(m)	(5) 約12		約31
	(4) 長(m)	約15		約29
(6) 速度(マッハ)		0.8		0.5
(7) 訓練支援能力	スリーブ(10)	(8) 高速	(9) 低速	低速
	ミサイル・シーカー(11)	高速		低速
	チャフ散布(12)	○		×
	ECM	○		○



Key:

1. Lear Jet 36A revised
2. Body of aircraft
3. Width
4. Length
5. Approximate
6. Velocity (Mach)
7. Training support capability
8. High velocity
9. Low velocity
10. Sleeve
11. Missile seeker
12. CHAF spray

Preferable types of aircraft: MU300 (Japan), Lear Jet 36A (United States), Falcon 100 (France), Citation III (United States), Saber Liner 65 (United States), BAeHs 125 (England), Falcon 200 (United States)

C. ASDF

(1) (2) (3)

			単位	整備量			備考
				56中業	58	59業計	
(6) 航空機	作戦用航空機(7)			(4)		(5)	
	要撃戦闘機(8)	(F-15)	機	75	13	17	
	支援戦闘機(9)	(F-1)	機	6	3	3	
	輸送機(10)	(C-130H)	機	8	0	2	
	輸送ヘリコプター	(CH-47)(11)	機	6	——	1	
	その他(12)		機	25	0	0	
	計(13)		機	120	15	23	
	その他(14)						
	救難ヘリコプター	(V-107)(15)	機	17→16	1	3	
	救難捜索機	(MU-2)(16)	機	3→2	0	0	
	高等練習機	(T-2) (17)	機	7	0	0	
	その他(18)		機	49	——	——	
	計(19)		機	76→74	1	3	
	合計(20)		機	196→194	17	26	
SAM等	81式短距離地対空誘導弾(21)		基	27	1	3	
	携帯式地対空誘導弾(22)		基	372	12	24	
	対空機関砲(23)		門	130	14	22	

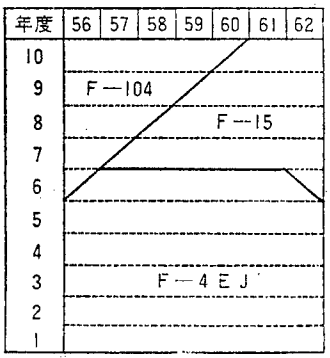
Key:

1. Unit
2. Maintained amount
3. Remarks
4. 1981
5. 1984
6. Aircraft
7. Strategic aircraft
8. Fighter plane (F-15)
9. Support fighter plane (F-1)
10. Transport aircraft (C-130H)
11. Transport helicopter (CH-47
12. Other
13. Total
14. Other
15. Rescue helicopter (V-107)
16. Rescue searcher (MU-2)
17. Advanced training aircraft (T-2)
18. Other
19. Total
20. Grand total
21. 81-Type short range surface to-air guided missile
22. Portable surface-to-air guided missile
23. Antiaircraft gun

Fighter plane (F-15)

(Progress of 10 fighter plane squadrons)

(1)



Key:

1. Year of Showa

(Procurement plan of F-15)

(1)

年度	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
C—1	(23)		2		8		13			
C—2	(32)					17		17		
C—3	(23)							23		
C—4	(13)								13	
C—5	(17)									17
(2) 累計			2		10		23	40	57	80	93	110

Key:

1. Year of Showa
2. Total

D. Inter-service items

1. CH-47

a. The area of needed maintenance

GSDF: Aircraft must be ready for air-space movement and air transport. Replacement of V-107.

ASDF: Maintain terminal air transportation between main air base and radar sites.

b. Selection of aircraft

(1)

	CH-47	CH-53E	V-107A(参考)
(2) 形状(全長×全幅×全高)	15.5×3.8×5.7(m)	22.4×7.3×8.7(m)	13.6×3.9×5.2(m)
(3) 航続性能(行動半径)	約200km/約9.3t搭載	約200km/約13t搭載	約200km/約3.5t搭載
(4) 要求性能※ (6)	○	○ (7)	×
(5) ライフサイクルコストの比較	1	1.3	—

* GSDF: Loading of more than 9t. Radius of action is more than 200 km.
ASDF: Loading of more than 7t. Radius of action is more than 220 km.

[Key on following page]

Key:

1. Reference
2. Shape (Total length x total width x total height)
3. Fight capability (Radius of action)
4. Required capability
5. Comparison of life cycle cost
6. Approximate
7. Loading

C. Number of aircraft procured

GSDF 2 units
ASDF 1 unit

2. Ammunition (newly contracted base)

(1)
(単位：億円)

		57	58	59
(2)	陸上自衛隊	535 (25)	455 (△15)	476 (5)
(3)	海上自衛隊	209 (52)	215 (3)	236 (10)
(4)	航空自衛隊	319 (44)	339 (6)	422 (24)
(5)	合　　計	1,063 (35)	1,009 (△ 5)	1,134 (12)

Remarks: The number indicated in ( ) indicates the % of increase.

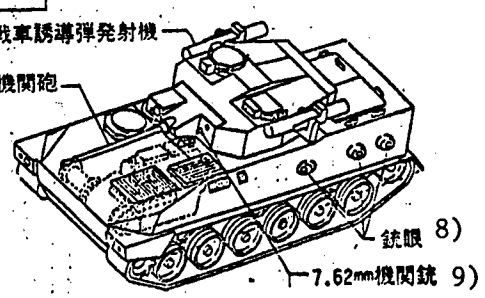
Key:
1. Unit: 100 million
2. GSDF
3. MSDF
4. ASDF
5. Total

VII. Research and development

(Main item)

項　目 1)	開発完了予定年度 2)
3) 装甲戦闘車	63年度
4) 水上艦用ソーナー	63年度

5) 装甲戦闘車概要図



Key:
1. Item
2. Expected year of development
3. Armored truck
4. Sonar for the vessels
5. Sketch of an armored fighting vehicle
6. Antitank guided missile launcher
7. 35 mm gun
8. Loophole
9. 7.62 mm machine gun

[Feb 84 pp 16-34]

[Text] I. Basic policy

Our national defense is steadily gaining substantial strength in quality and in harmony with other policies, according to the statement standard set by the "Guideline of the National Defense Plan." The 1984 defense budget was proposed with the twofold idea that we must maintain our autonomous defense strength due to present day international circumstances, and we must also be fully aware of the urgent problem of revitalizing our national financial situation.

II. Total amount, ratio increase

1. Total amount

The 1984 defense budget increased to 293,460,000,000 yen, compared to 275,420,000,000 yen. In comparison with the budgets of other agencies, the social security budget totals 932.10 billion yen which is 3.2 times of the defense budget, and education and science budget totals 486.65 billion yen which is 1.7 times of the defense budget.

2. Ratio increase

The ratio increase of the total budget of all agencies is below 0 percent. In spite of the severe financial situation, the ratio increase of the defense budget was 6.55 percent compared to the previous year. This is one evidence that emphasis has been placed on the security of the nation. Also, the international economic cooperation budget has increased 7.9 percent.

3. The defense budget ratio within the total national budget

The defense budget makes up 5.8 percent of the total budget, (5.5 percent last year). Also, the defense budget makes up 9.0 percent of the total general budget, (8.4 percent last year). The defense budget takes 0.99 percent of GNP, (0.98 percent last year).

III. Focal point

The focal point of the 1984 defense budget was the priority in trimming the national budget and an exhaustive effort was made to formulate an effective budget with the minimum amount of expenditure while maintaining substantial national defense strength. Under the following two basic policies designed to emphasize the quality of training while maintaining substantial military strength as put forward in the second phase of the 1982 defense plan, emphasis was placed on purchasing the most up-to-date weapons and equipment with a minimum expenditure, and securing the necessary budget requests needed for training and for the maintenance of the weapons and equipment.

1. Main weapons and equipment

Main weapons and equipment used on the ground, the sea and in aircraft must always be the most modern. The effort must always be made for modernization. In 1984, 8 units of P-3C's, 17 units of F-15's, 3 units of CH-47's, 3 DD vessels shall be procured.

2. Improvement of combat readiness and durability

In order to effectively improve defense strength, efforts are being made to increase combat durability by storing increased amounts of ammunition, and by improving the operative readiness of torpedoes and mines. The budget allocates funds for short range SAM, portable SAM, and the improvement of the durableness of airplane hangars. A central command system and defense microcircuit have been installed in order to improve command-communication capabilities. Also, a new automatic warning control system has been installed in order to improve air-control capabilities.

3. Extension of the retirement age, promotion of training and education of troops

The extension of the retirement age is necessary to continue the 1983 program. The age of retirement for rear admiral (major general) was extended from 55 to 56; Captain (colonel), from 54 to 55; commander (lieutenant colonel) and lieutenant commander (major), 53 to 54; senior chief (master sergeant), from 52 to 53. This was done in order to raise the morale of the troops. Regarding promotion of training and education of the troops, it is the duty of the defense force to maintain a well-trained level. Therefore, expenses for purchasing fuel for troop training and weapon and equipment maintenance always have priority allocation. A minimum budget was allocated, considering the severe financial conditions, for troop facilities.

4. Promotion of research and development

In order to promote research and development to raise the quality of the national defense strength, 43.8 billion yen was allocated for a technological research center. It is a 13.8 percent increase compared to the previous year. For 1985, development of a new tank, surface-to-vessel guided missile, medium-size training aircraft, antisubmarine helicopter, armored truck and shipboard sonar is scheduled to start.

5. Maintenance of defense facilities

The maintenance budget for defense facilities was squeezed especially tightly because of the severe financial conditions. However, the maintenance budget for airfields, port facilities and ammunition depots had to be given priority. Troop living quarters, related facilities and support facilities had to be given as much priority as the above.

6. Personnel

According to guidelines of the Diet's Special Committee, an Education and Training Bureau, composed of an Education and Training Division and a Health Division, shall be established. This decision was made in order to comply with the cabinet decision concerning revamping of the agency's organizations. As a result, the Health Bureau will be abolished and the Personnel and Education Bureau will become the Personnel Bureau. The Defense Bureau's Operation 1st Division will be modified to become the Defense Bureau's Operation Division. One hundred twenty-nine new members shall be added to the regular staff and at the same time, 308 members will retire and 1 will go to the Foreign Ministry.

a. Size of defense budget

(Unit: 100 million yen)

	(1) 区分	(2) 55年度	(3) 56年度	(4) 57年度	(5) 58年度	(6) 59年度予算要求額
(7)	1 防衛関係費 (A)	22,302	24,000	25,861	27,542	29,346
(8)	対前年度伸率	6.5%	7.6%	7.8%	6.5%	6.55%
(9)	(1) 防衛本庁	19,705	21,254	22,932	24,554	26,239
(10)	対前年度伸率	6.4%	7.9%	7.9%	7.1%	6.9%
(11)	(2) 防衛施設庁	2,532	2,740	2,929	2,987	3,106
(12)	対前年度伸率	7.9%	8.2%	6.9%	2.0%	4.0%
(13)	(3) 国防会議	1	1	1	1	1
(14)	(4) 大蔵本省	64	5	0	0	0
(15)	2 国民総生産 (B)	2,478,000	2,648,000	2,772,000	2,817,000	2,960,000
(16)	3 一般会計歳出 (C)	425,888	467,881	496,808	503,796	506,272
(17)	対前年度伸率	10.3%	9.9%	6.2%	1.4%	0.5%
(18)	4 防衛関係費の規模					
(19)	(A)／(B)	0.90%	0.91%	0.93%	0.98%	0.99%
(20)	(A)／(C)	5.2%	5.1%	5.2%	5.5%	5.8%

Key:

1. Classification
2. 1980 budget
3. 1981 budget
4. 1982 budget
5. 1983 budget
6. Proposed 1984 budget
7. Defense budget
8. Increase ratio compared to the previous year
9. Defense agency
10. Increase ratio compared to the previous year
11. Defense facilities agency
12. Increase ratio compared to the previous year

[Key continues on following page]

[Key continues]

13. National Defense Conference
14. Finance Ministry
15. GNP
16. General Account expenditures
17. Increase ratio compared to the previous year
18. Defense budget ratio
19. Compared to GNP
20. Compared to general account expenditures

Remarks: (1) Defense budget and general account expenditures listed here are original amounts.
(2) Finance Ministry's figures are the amounts deposited to the National Special Property Adjustment Account.
(3) GNP listed here are the estimated figures.
(4) The numbers indicated are rounded to the nearest whole numbers.

b. Budgets

(Unit: one million yen)

	(19) 区分	(20) 59年度予算要求額 (A)	(21) 58年度予算額 (B)	(22) 対前年度増△減額 (C)=(A)−(B)	(23) 対前年度増△減率 (C)/(B) %
(1)	(防衛本庁)				
(2)	陸上自衛隊	1,077,539	1,027,337	50,201	4.9
(3)	海上自衛隊	705,984	654,037	51,946	7.9
(4)	航空自衛隊	758,721	699,427	59,294	8.5
(5)	小計	2,542,243	2,380,801	161,442	6.8
(6)	内部部局	9,980	9,598	383	4.0
(7)	統合幕僚会議	1,696	955	741	77.6
(8)	防衛研修所	719	745	△ 27	△ 3.6
(9)	防衛大学校	9,673	9,024	649	7.2
(10)	防衛医科大学校	11,395	11,241	154	1.4
(11)	技術研究本部	43,758	38,613	5,145	13.3
(12)	調達実施本部	4,409	4,454	△ 45	△ 1.0
(13)	小計	81,630	74,630	7,000	9.4
(14)	防衛本庁計	2,623,873	2,455,431	168,442	6.9
(15)	(防衛施設庁)	310,647	298,679	11,968	4.0
(16)	防衛庁合計	2,934,521	2,754,110	180,411	6.55
(17)	(国防会議)	124	124	△ 0	△ 0.1
(18)	防衛関係費合計	2,934,645	2,754,234	180,410	6.55

Key:

1. Defense Agency
2. GSDF
3. MSDF
4. ASDF
5. Sub total
6. Internal Bureau
7. Joint Chief of Staffs Conference
8. Defense War College
9. National Defense College
10. National Defense Medical College
11. Technical Research Center
12. Procurement Center
13. Sub total
14. Total for Defense Agency
15. Defense Facilities Agency
16. Total for Defense Agencies
17. National Defense Conference
18. Grand total for all Defense Agencies
19. Sections
20. Budget proposal for FY1984
21. Budget for FY1983
22. Comparison to the previous year; Amount of increase, △ decrease
23. Comparison to the previous year; Increase in percentage, △ decrease

c. (1) National Treasury note
Maximum authorized amount (Unit: one million yen)

	(1) 事項	(2) 59年度予算要求額 (A)	(3) 58年度予算額 (B)	(4) 対前年度増△減額 (A) − (B)
(5)	(防衛本庁)			
(6)	武器購入	129,381	109,009	20,372
(7)	通信機器購入	41,056	127,737	△ 86,680
(8)	弾薬購入	109,076	95,014	14,062
(9)	航空機購入	362,097	279,360	82,737
(10)	艦船建造	44,161	32,453	11,708
(11)	装備品等整備	173,443	149,702	23,742
(12)	研究開発	45,543	58,179	△ 12,635
(13)	その他	76,935	68,007	8,928
(14)	計	981,693	919,460	62,233
(15)	(防衛施設庁)	59,729	46,959	12,769
(16)	合計	1,041,422	966,420	75,002

Key:

1. Items
2. Proposed 1984 budget
3. 1983 budget
4. Increase (or decrease) ratio compared to the previous year
5. Defense Agency
6. Purchase of weapons
7. Purchase of communication equipment
8. Purchase of ammunitions
9. Purchase of aircraft
10. Construction of vessels
11. Maintenance of equipment
12. Research and development
13. Others
14. Total
15. Defense Facilities Agency
16. Total

(2) Project continued from the previous year

(Unit: one million yen)

	(1) 区分	(2) 総額	(3) 年割額 (4) 59年度	(5) 60年度	(6) 61年度	(7) 62年度	(8) 63年度
(9)	〔59年度予算要求額〕						
(10)	昭和59年度甲型警備艦建造費 (DD)	118,439	219	10,302	20,549	62,407	24,962
(11)	昭和59年度潜水艦建造費 (SS)	30,347	41	6,925	9,967	13,414	—
(12)	計	148,786					
(13)	〔58年度予算額〕						
(14)	昭和58年甲Ⅳ型警備艦建造費 (DDG)	69,283					
(15)	昭和58年度甲型警備艦建造費 (DD)	41,617					
(16)	昭和58年度潜水艦建造費 (SS)	29,460					
(17)	計	140,361					

Key:

1. Classification
2. Amount
3. Each year's portion
4. 1984
5. 1985
6. 1986
7. 1987
8. 1988
9. Proposed 1984 budget
10. Construction of DD in 1984
11. Construction of SS in 1984
12. Total
13. 1983 budget
14. Construction of DDG in 1983
15. Construction of DD in 1983
16. Construction of SS in 1983
17. Total

(3) Budget set aside for the later part of the project

(Unit: one million yen)

	(1) 事項	(2) 59年度予算要求額 (A)	(3) 58年度予算額 (B)	(4) 対前年度増△減額 (A) — (B)
(5)	1 新規分			
(6)	(1) 国庫債務負担行為	1,011,404	941,122	70,282
(7)	(防衛本庁)	964,394	905,903	58,492
(8)	武器購入	128,506	107,315	21,192
(9)	通信機器購入	41,028	127,644	△ 86,616
(10)	弾薬購入	108,210	94,235	13,974
(11)	航空機購入	360,782	277,524	83,258
(12)	艦船建造	43,848	31,940	11,908
(13)	装備品等整備	172,198	147,898	24,301
(14)	研究開発	42,599	54,424	△ 11,825
(15)	その他	67,222	64,922	2,300
(16)	(防衛施設庁)	47,009	35,219	11,790
(17)	(2) 継続費	148,526	138,999	9,528
(18)	小計	1,159,930	1,080,121	79,809
(19)	2 既定分	988,199	895,015	93,184
(20)	合計	2,148,129	1,975,136	172,993

Key:

1. Item
2. Proposed 1984 budget
3. 1983 budget
4. Increase (or decrease) compared to the previous year
5. New budget
6. National Treasury note
7. Defense Agency
8. Purchase of weapons
9. Purchase of communication devices
10. Purchase of ammunitions
11. Purchase of aircraft
12. Construction of vessels
13. Maintenance of equipment
14. Research and development
15. Others
16. Defense Facilities Agency
17. Continued project
18. Subtotal
19. Budget already set aside
20. Total

d. Personnel (Unit: person)

	(1) 区分	(2) 58年度末予算定員 (3) 自衛官	(4) 事務官等	(5) 計	(6) 59年度増員要求 (7) 自衛官	(8) 事務官等	(9) 計	(10) 59年度末予算定員 (11) 自衛官	(12) 事務官等	(13) 計
(14)	陸上自衛隊	180,000	10,996	190,996	0	(△132) 38	(△132) 38	180,000	10,902	190,902
(15)	海上自衛隊	45,199	4,247	49,446	0	(△ 47) 16	(△ 47) 16	45,199	4,216	49,415
(16)	航空自衛隊	46,834	4,553	51,387	0	(△ 56) 17	(△ 56) 17	46,834	4,514	51,348
(17)	小計	272,033	19,796	291,829	0	(△235) 71	(△235) 71	272,033	19,632	291,665
(18)	内部部局	0	506	506	0	(△ 5) 2	(△ 5) 2	0	503	503
(19)	統合幕僚会議	129	33	162	0	1	1	129	34	163
(20)	防衛研修所	0	88	88	0	2	2	0	90	90
(21)	防衛大学校	0	680	680	0	(△ 5) 1	(△ 5) 1	0	676	676
(22)	防衛医科大学校	0	1,091	1,091	0	(△ 5) 14	(△ 5) 14	0	1,100	1,100
(23)	技術研究本部	0	949	949	0	(△ 11) 6	(△ 11) 6	0	944	944
(24)	調達実施本部	0	582	582	0	(△ 6) 3	(△ 6) 3	0	579	579
(25)	小計	129	3,929	4,058	0	(△ 32) 29	(△ 32) 29	129	3,926	4,055
(26)	(防衛本庁計)	272,162	23,725	295,887	0	(△267) 100	(△267) 100	272,162	23,558	295,720
(27)	(防衛施設庁)	0	3,458	3,458	0	(△ 42) 29	(△ 42) 29	0	3,445	3,445
(28)	合計	272,162	27,183	299,345	0	(△309) 129	(△309) 129	272,162	27,003	299,165
(29)	予備自衛官	43,600			0			43,600		

(Remarks): (Δ) indicates the decrease. The total numbers of decrease is 308 persons and 1 person who was transferred to Foreign Ministry.

Key:

1. Classification
2. Personnel in 1983
3. Uniformed personnel
4. Civilians
5. Total
6. Increase requested for 1984
7. Uniformed personnel
8. Civilians
9. Total
10. Personnel in 1984
11. Uniformed personnel
12. Civilians
13. Total
14. GSDF
15. MSDF
16. ASDF
17. Subtotal
18. Internal Bureau
19. Joint Chiefs of Staff
20. Defense War College
21. National Defense Academy
22. National Defense Medical School
23. Technical Research Center
24. Procurement Center
25. Subtotal
26. Defense Agency total
27. Defense Facilities Agency
28. Total
29. Reserved service personnel

e. Details of main items (Unit: one million yen)

	(1) 区分	(2) 数量 (A)	(3) 総額 (B)	(4) 59年度予算要求額	(5) 後年度負担額	(6) 備考
(7)	I 装備の充実					[平均価格 (B)/(A)]
(8)	1 甲類					(千円)
(9)	(1) 9㎜拳銃	1,800丁	193	0	193	107
(10)	(2) 64式小銃	1,250丁	226	0	226	(千円) 181
(11)	(3) 62式機関銃	51丁	103	0	103	2
(12)	(4) 74式車載機関銃	17丁	45	0	45	3
(13)	(5) 12.7㎜重機関銃	60丁	306	0	306	5
(14)	(6) 84㎜無反動砲	223門	465	0	465	2
(15)	(7) 79式対舟艇対戦車誘導弾発射装置	12セット	674	0	674	56
(16)	(8) 64式81㎜迫撃砲	20門	59	0	59	3
(17)	(9) 75式155㎜自走りゅう弾砲	13門	3,798	0	3,798	292
(18)	(10) 新155㎜りゅう弾砲	38門	12,546	0	12,546	330
(19)	(11) 203㎜自走りゅう弾砲	12門	4,507	191	4,316	376
(20)	(12) 75式130㎜自走多連装ロケット弾発射機	8基	1,768	0	1,768	221
(21)	(13) 74式戦車	60両	22,792	0	22,792	380
(22)	(14) 73式装甲車	15両	1,661	0	1,661	111
(23)	(15) 82式指揮通信車	15両	1,183	0	1,183	79
(24)	(16) 78式戦車回収車	5両	1,227	0	1,227	245
(25)	(17) 78式雪上車	22両	661	0	661	30
(26)	(18) 70式自走浮橋	2両	364	0	364	182
(27)	合計		52,577	191	52,386	
(28)	2 地対空誘導弾					
(29)	ホーク		35,108	746	34,361	
(30)	(基本ホークの改装)	1個群	31,737	746	30,990	
(31)	(改良ホークの改善)	0.5個群	3,371	0	3,371	
(32)	短距離地対空誘導弾(短SAM)	10セット	24,804	0	24,804	2,480

Key:

1. Classification
2. No of item
3. Total
4. Proposed 1984 budget
5. Amount budgeted in next year
6. Remarks
7. Details of equipment
8. A type
9. 9 mm hand guns
10. 64 type rifles
11. 62 type machineguns

[Key continues]

12. 74 type machineguns
13. 12.7 mm heavy machineguns
14. 84 mm coilless cannons
15. 79 type antivessel, antitank guided missiles
16. 64 type 81 mm Howitzers
17. 75 type 155 mm motored cannons
18. New 155 mm cannons
19. 203 mm motored cannons
20. 75 type 130 mm motored multiple rocket launchers
21. 74 type tanks
22. 73 type armored trucks
23. 82 type command communication vehicles
24. 78 type tank recovery trucks
25. 78 type snowmobiles
26. 70 type floating bridges
27. Total
28. Surface-to-air guided missiles
29. Hawk missiles
30. Remodel of basic Hawk
31. Renovation of remodeled Hawk
32. Short range surface-to-air guided missiles (Short range SAM)

13. Multirole Helicopter (HU-1H)
14. Cargo Helicopter (CH-47)
15. Subtotal
16. Maritime Self-Defense Force
17. Antisubmarine Patrol Aircraft (P-3C)
18. Rescue Flying Boat (US-1A)
19. Training Support Aircraft (U-36A)
20. Instrument Flight Exercise Aircraft (TC-90)
21. Antisubmarine Helicopter (HSS-2B)
22. Rescue Helicopter (S-61A)
23. Primary Training Helicopter (OH-6D)
24. New Antisubmarine Helicopter (Shipborne) Fuselage (SH-60B)
25. Subtotal
26. Air Self-Defense Force
27. Fighter (F-15)
28. Fighter (F-1)

(Unit: 1 million yen)

	(1) 区分	(2) 数量 機数 (A)	(3) 総額 (B)	(4) 59年度予算要求額	(5) 後年度負担額	(6) 備考
(7)	携帯式対空誘導弾（携帯SAM）	50セット	1,992	100	1,892	40
(8)	合計		61,903	846	61,057	
(9)	3 航空機					
(10)	陸上自衛隊					〔平均価格 (B)/(A)〕
(11)	(1) 対戦車ヘリコプター（AH－1S）	5	11,952	76	11,876	2,390
(12)	(2) 観測ヘリコプター（OH－6D）	9	2,163	0	2,163	240
(13)	(3) 多用途ヘリコプター（HU－1H）	4	2,478	0	2,478	619
(14)	(4) 輸送ヘリコプター（CH－47）	2	10,356	0	10,356	5,178
(15)	小計	20	26,949	76	26,872	
(16)	海上自衛隊					
(17)	(1) 対潜哨戒機（P－3C）	8	90,338	293	90,045	11,292
(18)	(2) 救難飛行艇（US－1A）	1	5,299	42	5,257	
(19)	(3) 訓練支援機（U－36A）	1	3,771	56	3,715	
(20)	(4) 計器飛行練習機（TC－90）	1	602	76	526	
(21)	(5) 対潜ヘリコプター（HSS－2B）	7	15,520	108	15,412	2,217
(22)	(6) 救難ヘリコプター（S－61A）	1	1,888	14	1,874	
(23)	(7) 初級操縦練習ヘリコプター（OH－6D）	2	462	0	462	231
(24)	(8) 新対潜ヘリコプター（艦載型）用機体（SH－60B）	1	3,921	142	3,779	
(25)	小計	22	121,800	731	121,069	
(26)	航空自衛隊					
(27)	(1) 戦闘機（F－15）	17	182,857	288	182,569	10,756
(28)	(2) 戦闘機（F－1）	3	8,982	79	8,903	2,994

Key:

1. Classification
2. Amount, units
3. Total amount
4. Proposed 1984 budget
5. Budgeted in next year
6. Remarks
7. Portable antiaircraft guided missiles
8. Total
9. Aircraft
10. GSDF
11. Antitank helicopters (AH-1S)
12. Patrol helicopter (OH-6D)

[Key continues]

(Unit: 1 million yen)

	(1) 区分	(2) 機数 (A)	(3) 総額 (B)	(4) 59年度予算要求額	(5) 後年度負担額	(6) 備考
(7)	(3) 輸送機 (C—130H)	2	12,776	141	12,635	6,388
(8)	(4) 輸送ヘリコプター (CH—47)	1	5,245	0	5,245	
(9)	(5) 救難ヘリコプター (V—107A)	3	3,489	0	3,489	1,163
(10)	小計	26	213,348	507	212,841	
(11)	合計	68	362,097	1,315	360,782	
(12)	4 艦船					
(13)	(艦艇)					[平均価格 (A)/(B)]
(14)	(1) 甲型警備艦 (DD)	3 (10,200)	118,439	219	118,220	39,480
(15)	(2) 潜水艦 (SS)	1 (2,200)	30,347	41	30,306	
(16)	(3) 中型掃海艇 (MSC)	2 (880)	8,864	16	8,848	4,432
(17)	(4) 補給艦 (AOE)	1 (8,300)	18,854	58	18,796	
(18)	小計	7 (21,580)	176,504	334	176,170	
(19)	(支援船)	1 (260)	391	32	359	
(20)	合計	8 (21,840)	176,895	366	176,529	
(21)	(艦艇の近代化)	(注) 2	16,052	207	15,845	
(22)	再計	10 (21,840)	192,947	573	192,374	

(Remarks) For the modernization of ships, including a ship worked on from the previous year.

Key:

1. Classification
2. Amount, units
3. Total amount
4. Proposed 1984 budget
5. Budget carried into the next year
6. Remarks
7. Transport aircraft (C-130H)
8. Transport helicopter (CH-47)
9. Rescue helicopter (V-107A)
10. Subtotal
11. Total
12. Vessels
13. Vessels
14. A type patrol ship (DD)
15. Submarines (SS)
16. Medium type mine sweepers (MSC)
17. Supply ship (AOE)
18. Total
19. Support ship
20. Total
21. Modernization of vessels
22. Grand total

(Unit: 1 million yen)

	(1) 区分	(2) 59年度予算要求額	(3) 58年度予算額	(4) 備考
(5)	Ⅱ 弾薬の確保	(108,210) 87,707	(94,235) 87,511	
(6)	Ⅲ 自衛官の停年延長と充足率			
(7)	1 停年延長		(8)	58年度に引き続き実施 将補 55歳→56歳 1佐 54歳→55歳 2佐・3佐 53歳→54歳 曹長 52歳→53歳
(9)	2 充足率		(10)	陸上自衛隊 86.33%→86.33%
			(11)	海上自衛隊 96.0% →96.0%
			(12)	航空自衛隊 96.0% →96.0%
(13)	Ⅳ 教育訓練の推進	(195,047) 384,154	(176,942) 378,271	
(14)	1 教育訓練費	(22,849) 42,427	(29,044) 40,359	(15) 教育訓練器材、訓練演習等の経費
(16)	2 油購入費	64,958	87,569	(17)
(18)	3 装備品修理費	(172,198) 276,769	(147,898) 250,344	航空機・艦船・武器等の維持修理、F－4型機の試改修等経費
(19)	Ⅴ 隊員施策	(1,288) 63,708	(200) 66,889	
(20)	1 営舎費等	(416) 31,366	(200) 31,717	(21) 営舎用備品、燃料費、光熱水料等の維持経費
(22)	2 生活環境の整備	(873) 11,447	13,494	(23) 施設の新設、増設、改修等の経費
(24)	(1) 隊舎	(873) 1,207	2,374	7ケ所 ⟶ 5ケ所
(25)	(2) 食厨・浴場	587	510	2ケ所 ⟶ 3ケ所
(26)	(3) 体育館・プール・厚生施設	380	535	2ケ所 ⟶ 2ケ所

(Remarks) Number indicated in ( ) is the amount budgeted by the National Treasury guarantee.

Key:

1. Classification
2. Proposed 1984 budget
3. 1983 budget
4. Remarks
5. Deposit of ammunitions
6. Extension of retirement age of the uniformed personnel
7. Years extended
8. Rear admiral (major general) from 55 to 56, captain (colonel) from 54 to 55, commander, lieutenant commander (lieutenant colonel, major) from 53 to 54, chief petty officer (sergeant) from 52 to 53

[Key continues]

9. Filing percentage
10. GSDF
11. MSDF
12. ASDF
13. Promotion of education and training
14. Education and training
15. Educational and training materials
16. Purchase of oil
17. Maintenance and repair of aircraft, ships and arms
18. Repair of equipment
19. Troops facilities
20. Maintenance of facilities
21. Barrack equipment, fuel, maintenance of utilities
22. Maintenance of living environment
23. Building, enlargement, remodeling of the facilities
24. Barracks
25. Dining facilities, bathing facilities
26. Gymnasium, swimming pool, recreational facilities

(Unit: 1 million yen)

	(1) 区分	(2) 59年度予算要求額	(3) 58年度予算額	(4) 備考
(5)	(4) ボイラーの換装	119	1,006	8ヶ所 ⟶ 2ヶ所
(6)	(5) 公務員宿舎施設	9,153	9,069	140戸 ⟶ 142戸
(7)	3 退職予定隊員対策	993	961	(8) 技能訓練、業務管理教育等の就職援護諸経費
(9)	4 衛生施策の推進	19,902	20,717	
(10)	(1) 医療施設の整備	363	873	(11) 相馬原駐屯地医務室建替等
(12)	(2) 医療費	19,540	19,844	(13) 医療費、診療委託費
(14)	Ⅵ 研究開発の推進	(42,982) 43,758	(54,424) 38,613	
(15)	1 人件費	6,306	5,757	
(16)	2 歳出化	24,111	18,772	
(17)	3 新規研究開発経費等	(42,982) 13,341	(54,424) 14,084	

(18) 主要内訳

(19) 区分 (22)	59年度予算要求額 件数 (24)	59年度予算要求額 金額 (23)	58年度予算額 件数 (24)	58年度予算額 金額 (25)
(26) 誘導武器関係	5	(5,907) 496	5	(10,950) 762
(27) 電子機器関係	10	(9,940) 914	11	(3,828) 635
(28) 火器・車両関係	8	(6,184) 1,440	6	(7,083) 638
(29) 艦艇・水中武器関係	6	(70) 590	6	(597) 1,038
(30) 航空機関係	5	(18,578) 1,289	6	(30,334) 2,665

Key:

1. Classification
2. Proposed 1984 budget
3. 1983 budget
4. Remarks
5. Change of boilers
6. Facilities of quarters
7. Retirement
8. Technical training, reemployment program
9. Promotion of health facilities
10. Maintenance of medical facilities
11. Somahara Camp Medical Office
12. Medical expenses
13. Medical expense
14. Promotion of research & development
15. Personnel
16. Expenditure
17. Development of new project
18. Main contents
19. Classification
20. Proposed 1984 budget
21. 1983 budget
22. Items
23. Amount
24. Items
25. Amount
26. Guided missiles
27. Electronic
28. Arms, vehicles
29. Vessels
30. Aircraft

(Unit: 1 million yen)

	(1) 区分	(2) 59年度予算要求額	(3) 58年度予算額	(4) 備考
(5)	Ⅶ 防衛マイクロ回線の建設と中央指揮システムの整備	8,429	(3,582) 4,423	
(6)	1 防衛マイクロ回線	5,331	(1,769) 1,523	
(7)	2 中央指揮システム	3,098	(1,813) 2,900	
(8)	Ⅷ 新自動警戒管制組織の整備	(14,817) 20,472	(97,030) 901	
(9)	Ⅸ 民生協力	(12,201) 13,533	(8,469) 8,093	
(10)	1 救難航空機	(10,619) 8,813	(6,128) 3,727	(11) US－1A等5機の新規調達等
(12)	2 施設器材	(1,581) 3,544	(2,222) 3,238	(13) ドーザー等
(14)	3 その他	(1) 1,175	(118) 1,127	(15) 業務掃海、不発弾処理等
(16)	X 防衛施設の整備	(15,046) 39,294	(8,312) 53,094	
(17)	1 事業関連施設	(11,433) 21,959	(5,283) 25,916	(18) 飛行場、弾薬庫、港湾関連施設等
(19)	2 生活関連施設	(873) 4,183	6,557	(20) 隊舎、公務員宿舎等
(21)	3 環境保全施設	1,111	1,854	(22) 汚水処理施設等
(23)	4 後方支援施設	(2,740) 12,040	(3,029) 18,767	(24) 教育、通信、補給施設等

Key:

1. Classification
2. Proposed 1984 budget
3. 1983 budget
4. Remarks
5. Establishment of defense micro system and central intelligence system
6. Defense micro system
7. Central intelligence system
8. New automatic warning control system
9. Cooperation with civic affairs
10. Rescue aircraft
11. 5 units of US-1
12. Facilities equipment
13. Dozers
14. Others
15. Mine sweeping, disposal of unexploded ammunitions
16. Maintenance of defense facilities
17. Project related facilities
18. Airfield, ammuntion depots, port facilities
19. Living related facilities
20. Barracks, living quarters
21. Environmental security facilities
22. Water purification facilities
23. Support facilities
24. Education, communication, supply facilities

[Feb 84 pp 29-34]

[Text] The 1984 Defense Facilities budget has been decided on at 310,647,000,000 yen in the general budget, 59,729,000,000 yen in the National Treasury note. (Besides, there is a special budget of 1.58 billion yen set aside in the Special National Property Adjustment account.)

Compared to last year, there is an increase of 11,968,000,000 yen over that budget which was 298,679,000,000 yen, and this is a 4.0 percent increase. (See reference chart.)

For the military bases facilities, 285,549,000,000 yen was approved in the general budget. There is an increase of 10,857,000,000 yen compared to last year's budget which was 274,692,000,000 yen, and this is a 4.0-percent increase. (Besides, there is a special budget of 1.58 billion yen set aside.)

The outline of the 1984 budget is as follows:

1. The military bases environmental projects will be focused on noise abatement in the residential area. Environmental adjustments in the vicinity of the military bases will be emphasized. On the other hand, the expenditure must be carefully controlled due to the present tight budget. Especially, regarding the public welfare facility fund and the environmental adjustment fund, the expenditure must be held under the previous year's amount due to the instructions of the Diet's standing committee on the adjustment of the budget.

2. Regarding the fair share of the expenses of the U.S. Forces stationed in Japan and in order to run smoothly the Japanese-U.S. Security Agreement, the budget is approved as same as the last year, within the limit of Status of Forces Agreement. An appropriate amount was set aside in the budget to complete the project of enlarging the facilities needed for the stationing of the F-16 in Misawa.

3. Expense for compensation, U.S. bases employees' expense, the moving expense of the military bases are listed as separate items.

a. Expenditure budget (Unit: 1 million yen)

(1) 科目	(2) 59年度予算要求額 (A)	(3) 58年度予算額 (B)	(4) 差引増△減額 (C)=(A)−(B)	(5) 対前年度伸率 (C)/(B)
				%
〔一般会計〕(6)				
(組織)(7) 防衛施設庁				
(項)(8) 防衛施設庁	21,886	20,871	1,014	4.9
(項)(9) 調達労務管理費	20,487	19,214	1,273	6.6
(項)(10) 施設運営等関連諸費	(41,872) 258,721	(30,342) 249,034	(11,529) 9,687	3.9
(項)(11) 提供施設移設整備費	(5,138) 9,411	(4,877) 9,421	(261) △ 10	△ 0.1
(項)(12) 相互防衛援助協定交付金	142	138	4	2.7
(13) 合計	(47,009) 310,647	(35,219) 298,679	(11,790) 11,968	4.0
(14) 〔特別会計〕				
(項)(15) 特定国有財産整備費	1,580	(367) 2,612	(△ 367) △ 1,033	△ 39.5

Remarks: The figure written in ( ) is the amount secured by the National Treasury note. The numbers indicated are the amounts budgeted originally. The numbers indicated are rounded to the nearest whole numbers. For the increase rate, the numbers are rounded at 2d decimal point.

Key:

1. Item
2. Proposed 1984 budget
3. 1983 budget
4. Increased (or decreased) amount
5. Increase ratio
6. General budget
7. Defense Facility Agency
8. Defense Facility Agency
9. Procurement Labor Control budget
10. Military facility operating exper
11. Military facility moving expense
12. Mutual Security Agreement grant
13. Total
14. Special account
15. Special National Property Adjustment account

b. National Treasury note (Unit: 1 million yen)

	(1) 区分	(2) 59年度国庫債務負担行為限度額	(3) 年割額 (4) 59年度	(3) 年割額 (5) 60年度
(6)	〔一般会計〕			
(7)	(事項) 提供施設整備	53,306	11,435	41,872
(8)	(事項) 提供施設移設整備	6,422	1,284	5,138
(9)	台計	59,729	12,719	47,009

Key:

1. Classification
2. 1984 National Treasury note's maximum limit
3. Year
4. 1984
5. 1985
6. General account
7. Military facility operating expense
8. Military facility moving expense
9. Total

Reference (Unit: 1 million yen)

	(1) 区分	(2) 58年度国庫債務負担行為限度額	(3) 年割額 (4) 58年度	(3) 年割額 (5) 59年度
(6)	〔一般会計〕			
(7)	(事項) 提供施設整備	40,456	10,114	30,342
(8)	(事項) 提供施設移設整備	6,503	1,626	4,877
(9)	合計	46,959	11,740	35,219
(10)	〔特別会計〕			
(11)	(事項) 特定施設整備	524	157	367

Key:

1. Classification
2. 1983 National Treasury note's maximum limit
3. Year
4. 1983
5. 1984
6. General account
7. Military facility operating expense
8. Military facility moving expense
9. Total
10. Special account
11. Special military facility operating expense

c. Manpower (Unit: person)

(1) 機関	(2) 58年度末定員 (A)	(3) 59年度増員要求 (B) (4) 増員	(5) 減員	(6) 計	(7) 59年度末定員 (A)＋(B)
(8) 本庁	569	3	▲ 4	▲ 1	568
(9) 地方局	2,889	26	▲ 38	▲ 12	2,877
(10) 合計	3,458	29	▲ 42	▲ 13	3,445

Key:

1. Organization
2. Regular staff at the end of 1983
3. Increased (or decreased) regular staff for 1984
4. Increased
5. Decreased
6. Total
7. Regular staff at the end of 1984
8. Defense Agency
9. Local offices
10. Total

Remarks: The decrease of regular staff for 1984 is made due to the Cabinet decision on 11 September 1982 "The 6th plan for the decrease of regular staff."

d. Military bases environmental project

	事項 (1)	(2) 59年度予算要求額 (A)	(3) 58年度予算額 (B)	(4) 差引増△減額 (C)=(A)−(B)	(5) 対前年度伸率 (C)／(B)
(6)	〔一般会計〕				%
(7)	1 基地周辺整備等諸施策の推進	146,826	145,398	1,427	1.0
(8)	(1) 障害防止事業	20,001	19,138	863	4.5
(9)	(2) 騒音防止事業	74,967	72,225	2,742	3.8
(10)	(3) 民生安定助成事業	24,690	25,870	△ 1,180	△ 4.6
(11)	(4) 道路改修事業	9,085	8,874	212	2.4
(12)	(5) 周辺整備調整交付金	10,672	10,672	0	0.0
(13)	(6) 移転措置事業	6,519	7,656	△ 1,136	△ 14.8
(14)	(7) 緑地整備事業	790	779	12	1.5
(15)	(8) 施設周辺の補償	100	185	△ 85	△ 45.9
(16)	2 提供施設の整備	(41,872) 51,334	(30,342) 43,912	(11,529) 7,423	16.9
(17)	3 補償経費等の充実	60,561	59,724	837	1.4
(18)	(1) 施設の借料	52,765	51,100	1,666	3.3
(19)	(2) 漁業補償	3,420	3,222	198	6.1
(20)	(3) その他の補償等	4,376	5,403	△ 1,027	△ 19.0
(21)	計	(41,872) 258,721	(30,342) 249,034	(11,529) 9,687	3.9
(22)	4 基地従業員対策の強化	17,416	16,237	1,179	7.3
(23)	(1) 離職者対策	665	523	142	27.3
(24)	(2) 福祉対策	8,408	8,178	230	2.8
(25)	(3) 従業員対策	8,344	7,536	807	10.7
(26)	5 提供施設の移設	(5,138) 9,411	(4,877) 9,421	(261) △ 10	△ 0.1
(27)	合計	(47,009) 285,549	(35,219) 274,692	(11,790) 10,857	4.0
(28)	〔特別会計〕				
(29)	提供施設の移設	1,580	(367) 2,612	(△ 367) △ 1,033	△ 39.5

Key:

1. Items
2. Proposed 1984 budget
3. 1983 budget
4. Increase (or decrease)
5. Increase (or decrease) %
6. General account
7. Promotion of the environmental adjustment in the vicinity of the military bases
8. Hazard prevention project
9. Noise prevention project

[Key continues]

10. Public welfare project
11. Road reconstruction project
12. Environmental adjustment grant
13. Military bases moving expense
14. Green tract adjustment project
15. Compensation in the vicinity of the military bases
16. Maintenance of the offered facilities
17. Reinforcement of the compensation
18. Rent of the facilities
19. Compensation to the fishermen
20. Other compensations
21. Total
22. Reinforcement of the programs for the benefit of base employees
23. Retirees program
24. Welfare program
25. Employees program
26. Moving of the offered facilities
27. Total
28. Special account
29. Moving of the offered facilities

e. Changes of the Defense Agency's budget

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	科　　目	54年度予算額	55年度予算額	56年度予算額	57年度予算額	58年度予算額	59年度予算要求額
(8)	〔一　般　会　計〕						
(9)	(組織) 防　衛　施　設　庁						
(10)	(項)防　衛　施　設　庁	18,011	18,499	19,787	20,917	20,871	21,886
(11)	(項)調達労務管理費	16,220	17,033	18,160	18,776	19,214	20,487
(12)	(項)施設運営等関連諸費	(8,662) 179,945	(13,217) 202,164	(18,282) 222,587	(23,983) 240,583	(30,342) 249,034	(41,872) 258,721
(13)	(項)提供施設移設整備費	(9,308) 20,293	(5,889) 15,401	(7,616) 13,338	(2,431) 12,442	(4,877) 9,421	(5,138) 9,411
(14)	(項)相互防衛援助協定交付金	106	117	126	132	138	142
(15)	計	(17,970) 234,574	(19,105) 253,214	(25,899) 273,998	(26,414) 292,850	(35,219) 298,679	(47,009) 310,647
(16)	対前年度増額	(5,874) 49,944	(1,136) 18,640	(6,793) 20,783	(515) 18,853	(8,806) 5,829	(11,790) 11,968
(17)	対前年度伸率(%)	27.1	7.9	8.2	6.9	2.0	4.0
(18)	(組織) 大　蔵　本　省						
(19)	特定国有財産整備特別会計へ繰入	7,171	6,404	470	0	0	0
(20)	対前年度増額	△ 2	△ 766	△ 5,934	△ 470	0	0
(21)	対前年度伸率(%)	0.0	△ 10.7	△ 92.7	—	—	—
(22)	合　　計	(17,970) 241,744	(19,105) 259,618	(25,899) 274,468	(26,414) 292,850	(35,219) 298,679	(47,009) 310,647
(23)	対前年度増額	(5,874) 49,942	(1,136) 17,874	(6,793) 14,849	(515) 18,383	(8,806) 5,829	(11,790) 11,968
(24)	対前年度伸率(%)	26.0	7.4	5.7	6.7	2.0	4.0
(25)	〔特　別　会　計〕						
(26)	(項)特定国有財産整備費	(4,977) 9,263	(455) 6,801	1,828	(1,088) 577	(367) 2,612	1,580
(27)	対前年度増額	(△ 713) △ 1,901	(△4,522) △ 2,462	(△ 455) △ 4,973	(1,088) △ 1,251	(△ 721) 2,035	(△ 367) △ 1,033
(28)	対前年度伸率(%)	△ 17.0	△ 26.6	△ 73.1	△ 68.4	4.5倍	△ 39.5

[Key on following page]

Key:

1. Items
2. 1979 budget
3. 1980 budget
4. 1981 budget
5. 1982 budget
6. 1983 budget
7. Proposed 1984 budget
8. General account
9. Defense Facilities Agency Organization
10. Defense Facilities Agency
11. Procurement labor management
12. Facilities operating expense
13. Offered facilities moving and maintenance expense
14. Mutual Security Agreement grant
15. Total
16. Increase made from the previous year
17. Increase made from the previous year %
18. Finance Ministry-Organization
19. Special national property adjustment expense
20. Increase made from the previous year
21. Increase made from the previous year %
22. Total
23. Increase made from the previous year
24. Increase made from the previous year %
25. Special account
26. Special national property adjustment expense
27. Increase made from the previous year
28. Increase made from the previous year %

f. Changes of the military bases environmental projects expenses

(Unit: 1 million yen)

	(1) 科目	(2) 54年度予算額	(3) 55年度予算額	(4) 56年度予算額	(5) 57年度予算額	(6) 58年度予算額	(7) 59年度予算要求額
(8)	〔一般会計〕	〔 22.0〕	〔 9.9〕	〔 10.0〕	〔 1.9〕	〔 0.3〕	〔 1.0〕
(9)	1 基地周辺整備等諸施策の推進	117,738	129,395	142,335	144,990	145,398	146,826
(10)	(1) 障害防止事業	15,894	16,332	17,660	19,046	19,138	20,001
(11)	(2) 騒音防止事業	50,253	58,195	66,589	70,641	72,225	74,967
(12)	(3) 民生安定助成事業	22,399	24,842	26,635	26,635	25,870	24,690
(13)	(4) 道路改修事業	7,952	8,483	8,924	8,985	8,874	9,085
(14)	(5) 周辺整備調整交付金	9,521	10,123	10,675	10,675	10,672	10,672
(15)	(6) 移転措置事業	10,576	10,408	10,897	8,119	7,656	6,519
(16)	(7) 緑地整備事業	881	860	850	786	779	790
(17)	(8) 施設周辺の補償	262	151	106	104	185	100
		〔 —〕	〔 61.9〕	〔 21.8〕	〔 27.3〕	〔 24.8〕	〔 16.9〕
		(8,662)	(13,217)	(18,282)	(23,983)	(30,342)	(41,872)
(18)	2 提供施設の整備	14,024	22,699	27,640	35,182	43,912	51,334
		〔 5.1〕	〔 3.9〕	〔 5.1〕	〔 14.8〕	〔△ 1.1〕	〔 1.4〕
(19)	3 補償経費等の充実	48,183	50,070	52,611	60,411	59,724	60,561
(20)	(1) 施設の借料	40,554	42,653	46,514	51,293	51,100	52,785
(21)	(2) 漁業補償	2,592	2,577	2,827	2,904	3,222	3,420
(22)	(3) その他の補償等	5,036	4,840	3,270	6,214	5,403	4,376
		(8,662)	(13,217)	(18,282)	(23,983)	(30,342)	(41,872)
(23)	計	179,945	202,164	222,587	240,583	249,034	258,721
		(8,662)	(4,555)	(5,066)	(5,700)	(6,359)	(11,529)
(24)	対前年度増額	37,603	22,219	20,423	17,996	8,452	9,687
(25)	対前年度伸率(%)	26.4	12.3	10.1	8.1	3.5	3.9
		〔 2.1倍〕	〔 5.2〕	〔 6.7〕	〔 2.7〕	〔 2.2〕	〔 7.3〕
(26)	4 基地従業員対策の強化	13,774	14,496	15,468	15,885	16,237	17,416
(27)	(1) 離職者対策	685	747	601	531	523	665
(28)	(2) 福祉対策	6,326	6,594	7,652	8,114	8,178	8,408
(29)	(3) 従業員対策	6,764	7,156	7,215	7,240	7,536	8,344
		〔 29.0〕	〔△ 24.1〕	〔△ 13.4〕	〔△ 6.7〕	〔△ 24.3〕	〔△ 0.1〕
		(9,308)	(5,889)	(7,616)	(2,431)	(4,877)	(5,138)
(30)	5 提供施設の移設	20,293	15,401	13,338	12,442	9,421	9,411
		(17,970)	(19,105)	(25,899)	(26,414)	(35,219)	(47,009)
(31)	合計	214,012	232,061	251,393	268,910	274,692	285,549
		(5,874)	(1,136)	(6,793)	(515)	(8,806)	(11,790)
(32)	対前年度増額	49,531	18,049	19,332	17,517	5,783	10,857
(33)	対前年度伸率(%)	30.1	8.4	8.3	7.0	2.2	4.0
(34)	〔特別会計〕						
		(4,977)	(455)		(1,088)	(367)	
(35)	提供施設の移設	9,263	6,801	1,828	577	2,612	1,580
		(△ 713)	(△4,522)	(△ 455)	(1,088)	(△ 721)	(△ 367)
(36)	対前年度増額	△ 1,901	△ 2,462	△ 4,973	△ 1,251	2,035	△ 1,033
(37)	対前年度伸率(%)	△ 17.0	△ 26.6	△ 73.1	△ 68.4	4.5倍	△ 39.5

[Key on following page]

Key:

1. Items
2. 1979 budget
3. 1980 budget
4. 1981 budget
5. 1982 budget
6. 1983 budget
7. Proposed 1984 budget
8. General account
9. Promotion of the environmental adjustment in the vicinity of the military bases
10. Hazard prevention project
11. Noise prevention project
12. Public welfare project
13. Road reconstruction project
14. Environmental adjustment grant
15. Military bases moving expenses
16. Green tract adjustment project
17. Compensation in the vicinity of the military bases
18. Maintenance of the offered facilities
19. Reinforcement of the compensation
20. Rent of the facilities
21. Compensation to the fishermen
22. Other compensations
23. Total
24. Increase made from the previous year
25. Increase made from the previous year %
26. Reinforcement of the program for the benefit of base employees
27. Retirees program
28. Welfare program
29. Employees program
30. Moving of the offered facilities
31. Total
32. Increase made from the previous year
33. Increase made from the previous year %
34. Special account
35. Moving of the offered facilities
36. Increase made from the previous year
37. Increase made from the previous year %

12522
CSO: 4105/163

ECONOMIC

COUNTRY TO INCREASE MACHINE TOOL OUTPUT IN U.S.

OW030927 Tokyo KYODO in English 0844 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] Tokyo, 3 Aug (KYODO)--Some Japanese machine tool manufacturers are preparing to increase their production in the United States, while others are planning to locate production there, it was revealed Friday.

The builders said their main aim is to forestall trade frictions with American machine tool makers. However, industry sources said they are also aiming to boost sales of their products in the U.S. by taking advantage of recovering demand.

Hitachi Seiki Co, a top specialized machine tool builder, said it is doubling its U.S. output of NC (numerically controlled) lathes to about 20 units a month.

The company's New York factory is assembling NC lathes, also called turning centers in the U.S., importing about half of the necessary parts from Japan and using locally procured parts for the rest.

Yamazaki Machinery Works, Ltd, Japan's top machining center (MC) and NC lathe builder, is preparing to start production of the horizontal type MC this autumn in the U.S. The company's Kentucky plant is currently building the vertical type MC. MC is a multifunctional machine tool with an automatic tool changer.

Sonoike Manufacturing Co, now assembling turret punching presses in California with parts supplied from Japan, is gradually changing over to a formula for integrated production--from manufacture of parts to their assembling. A company spokesman said the change would get under way in September under a plan drawn up last year.

Okamoto Machine Tool Works, Ltd, Japan's largest manufacturer of surface grinders, plans to build a plant in the Chicago area later in the year so that it can go into production possibly in 1985. Under present plans, main parts will be sent to the U.S. for assembly in the initial phase. Okamoto now has a sales subsidiary in the U.S.

Miyano Machinery Co is conducting a feasibility study on a project to start NC lathe production in the Chicago area where its sales subsidiary is based, a spokesman said.

CSO: 4100/232

COOPERATION, TRANSACTIONS WITH CHINA DISCUSSED

Economic Relations

Tokyo KOKUSAI KAIHATSU JAANARU in Japanese Apr 84 pp 16-18

[Article by Takaaki Kawakami: "Economic Cooperation With China"]

[Text] What Is Official Development Assistance (ODA)?

Some economic cooperation with China is carried out on a government basis and some is done on a private basis. However, here I would like to present a survey focusing on government-based economic cooperation--that is, ODA (Official Development Assistance).

And so, as preparatory information for that purpose, though I think it is common knowledge, I feel the need to touch briefly on what indeed ODA is. ODA can be broadly divided into grants and loans (in the case of Japan, yen loans). Grants are formed, broadly speaking, from three elements--interest-free funding cooperation, technical cooperation, and contributions to international organs. Also, going according to the definition, that portion of the grant element (grant percentage of assistance) above 25 percent that is given by the governments of assisting countries, or more precisely by the government's executing agencies, with the economic development of developing nations as its main objective, is called by the general appellation Official Development Assistance. The Development Assistance Committee (DAC), a subordinate agency of the OECD, headquartered in Paris, is formed principally by the 17 assistance-giving nations that are the West. Our nation's assistance is fourth among the advanced nations by absolute value; in terms of the net expenditure base value of the year before last, it is on the scale of 3 billion dollars. On the other hand, looking at the assistance effort compared with GNP, Japan is at 0.29 percent, which is far lower than the international objective of 0.7 percent. For this very reason, the government, as everyb ody knows, has set a new mid-range objective, and is thus presently making an effort. Put in these terms of GNP comparison, it is around 13th among the DAC-member advanced nations. And then, looking at the geographical apportionment of bilateral ODA with China and ASEAN, in terms of the disbursement base, the apportionment is 70 percent to Asia and roughly 10 percent each to Africa, the Near and Middle East, and Central and South America. Of the 70 percent, roughly half is to the ASEAN countries—that is, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand and so on.

The Record of ODA to China

Returning to the subject of ODA to China within this rather general picture, for these past few years this has grown rapidly; looking at the base figure for 1982, the executed disbursement increased suddenly and reached the figure of 368 million. Putting this in country-by-country terms, it ranks at the top, and even in terms of percentage it reaches 15.6 percent. Inasmuch as in the previous year it had been merely 1.2 percent, one can understand the rapidity of its growth. The history of economic cooperation between our nation and China, as everyone knows, is still extremely short. This is because it started in December 1979, at the time of the visit to China by the late Prime Minister Ohira, with the step of declaring a policy of cooperating to the greatest possible extent in China's modernization. At that time our nation made clear what its principles are with reference to economic cooperation with China.

The first [principle] is to go about it in concert with the Western nations. The second is to keep in mind a balance with the other Asian nations, and particularly with ASEAN, in proceeding with economic cooperation. The third is not to carry out military cooperation. Elaborating on the first two principles a bit, the first came out of consideration for the apprehensions of Europe and America that China would become closely related with Japan alone and that Japan might monopolize the Chinese market. As a simple example, in the way the formula for provision of yen loans to China was in principle worked out, this inclination of Japan appears. And then, on the point of the second principle--harmonization with the nations of Asia--the meaning of this, as one might expect, is to give full consideration to the misgivings or other special feelings of the ASEAN nations toward China's becoming strong economically as well, through assistance and cooperation from outside, by giving economic cooperation in a balanced way.

The idea behind Japan's economic cooperation with China is to aid in China's economic development, and in essence to cooperate, with the strict precondition that China become a peaceful, stabilizing force in the Asian Pacific region. It is from the view that such a situation would be to the benefit of Japan and of ASEAN--and also, on the larger scale, of Asia as a whole--that economic cooperation with khina is promoted.

Next, relating the history of economic cooperation with China in a very general way, first in relation to yen loans, Japan has granted loans for the past 5 years, centering on the field of communications, considered the most crucial in China's economic development, as well as the field of transportation and other areas. In concrete terms, in port construction projects there are Shijiu port and the expansion plans for Qinhuangdao port. For railroad projects, there are the Duizhou-Shijiusuo railway building project and the project to expand the rail lines between Beijing and Qinhuangdao, among others. The value of the yen loans, starting in 1979, has gradually been increasing; looking at the base values in the exchanged official contract, there are 50 billion, 56 billion, 60 billion, 65 billion, and, in fiscal 1983, 69 billion; totaling it up, the total value of yen loans has reached 3 trillion yen in 5 years.

Our Nation's Record of Economic Cooperation With China: Part 1 (Unit: billion yen)

	Capital Cooperation With Compensation	
	Project Loans	Merchandise Loans
For 1981	40 billion yen Shijiusuo Port Construction Plan (18.5) Duizhou-Shijiusuo Railway Construction Plan (3.2) Beijing-Qihuangdao Railway Expansion Plan (9.2) Qihuangdao Port Expansion Plan (9.1)	20 billion yen
For 1982	45 billion yen Shijiusuo Port Construction Plan (2.3) Duizhou-Shijiusuo Railway Construction Plan (11.8) Beijing-Qihuangdao Railway Expansion Plan (30.9)	20 billion yen
For 1983	49.9 billion yen Shijiusuo Port Construction Plan (5.2) Duizhou-Qihuangdao Railway Construction Plan (11.5) Beijing-Qihuangdao Railway Expansion Plan (33.2)	19.1 billion yen
Total to 1983	200.9 300 billion yen	99.1 billion yen

Part 2 (Unit: billion yen)

	Free Capital Cooperation	Technical Cooperation
For 1981	2.37 billion yen China-Japan Friendship Hospital Plan (2.32 billion yen in 1981, 1.6 billion yen over the 3 years 1981-83) Equipment for athletic research for the Athletic Commission (50 million yen)	1.017 billion yen Trainees Received 173 Investigators Dispatched 168 Experts Dispatched 111 Donated Equipment 65 million yen Project Technical Cooperation 1 case Development Investigation 6 cases

Part 2 (continued)

	50 billion yen	1.978 billion yen
For 1982	China-Japan Friendship Hospital Construction Plan (6.48) Japanese Language Study Materials for the Central Television Channel (Gratis, Cultural) (50 million yen) Computer Equipment for National Library (Gratis, Cultural) (50 million yen)	Trainees Received 205 Investigators Dispatched 166 Experts Dispatched 100 Donated Equipment 288 million yen Project Technical Cooperation 2 cases Development Investigation 7 cases

Part 3 (Unit: billion yen)

	Free Capital Cooperation	Technical Cooperation
	7.831 billion yen	
For 1983 F	China-Japan Friendship Hospital Construction Plan (7.2) Foodstuffs Augmentation Assistance; Fertilizer, etc. (0.5) Books for Education Research for the Department of Education (Gratis, Cultural) (50 million yen) LL System for Foreign Economics and Trade Department (Gratis, Cultural) (47 million yen) Instruments for the Central Orchestra (Gratis, Cultural) (34 million yen)	
Total to 1983	17.461 billion yen	(Total to 1983) 3.56 billion yen Trainees Received 557 Investigators Dispatched 532 Experts Dispatched 264 Donated Material 377 million yen Project Technical Cooperation 2 cases Development Investigation 12 cases

During this period there arose the well-known plant problem, in which plant construction plans based on contracts concluded with their country's enterprises were suspended for reasons related to China's readjustment policies, and with this incident as a background, circumstances arose in which a slight portion of yen loans was changed over from use as project loans to use as merchandise assistance. As these merchandise loans accumulate, they have reached almost

1 trillion yen, and since this has been given within the limits of the 3 trillion yen ment-oned just a moment ago, the breakdown becomes 2 trillion for project loans and 1 trillion for merchandise loans. In particular, for merchandise loans, during the period of the plant problem, through prior understandings with the Chinese side, large-scale Japan-China economic cooperation was taking place in such projects as the petrochemical project being carried out at Daqing and the Baoshan steel mill project, as well as others; these are often used as examples of projects symbolic of Japanese-Chinese cooperation carried out jointly by the public and private sectors. The merchandise loans actually were used on the local cost portion--that is, the portion to be financed within China. As for the above yen loans, one might say that the end of the first round came with fiscal 1983, and the reported question of renewal of the loans arising on the occasion of Prime Minister Nakasone's visit to China toward the end of March is thus a matter of what to do about the next round of loans.

Even in addition to yen loans, Japan is giving funding cooperation (with compensation) in its relationship with China. To give a quite representative example, there is a big China-Japan Friendship Hospital project. What it entails is the construction of a modern, model hospital in the northeastern sector of Beijing, and gratis funding cooperation began, since Japan would cooperate in this project. By now, over some 3 years, [Japan] has given 16 billion yen of gratis funding cooperation. This is a large-size general hospital, with such provisions as 1,000 beds, a clinical medicine research center, a rehabilitation center, or a nursing school. It is already quite close to competition, and construction is supposed to be complete by June of this year. If I remember correctly, it is scheduled to open in October or November this fall. Furthermore, so as to train the people who will work at the hospital, so that the hospital may serve a purpose just as soon as it is open, doctors, nurses and the like from China have been accepted by our country and are already in training. After it is open, further continuation of technical cooperation in such ways as dispatching experts is being considered. This is a big project for Japanese-Chinese cooperation in its symbolic meaning in the field of medical care, but furthermore, in terms of interest-free funding cooperation, technical cooperation in management, or population and family planning and the like, is taking place. Moreover, in development investigation, which is a separate field of technical cooperation, there is a case for investigating the expansive region known as the Sanjiang plain of Heilungjiang Province, located in the north of the former Manchuria in China. There is a grand plan on the part of China to bring about the agricultural development of this area; one part of it, some 40,000 hectares, has been taken for the pursuance of model investigation, and this investigation will soon be complete.

Outlook for Economic Cooperation With China

What I have discussed up to this point has been the existing record of economic cooperation, but how to proceed with new economic cooperation is indeed the point we are examining in sundry ways within government circles.

First of all, in the matter of yen loans, as partly came out in the newspapers, among the cases on which we have now had requests from China, seven

cases were targeted, and of these, practicability studies are now under way in six of them.

An interim report on the feasibility of the above six cases was drawn up toward the end of December of last year; the appearance of a final report is scheduled around the summer of next year. Therefore, the present situation is that examination of yen loan gifts centers on these cases. To sketch out what sorts of plans these are, the very first, the railway expansion plan between Hengyang and Hangzhou, will become what we might call part of China's trunk lines linking north and south; it is a plan to expand over the area between Hengyang, in Hunan Province, and Guangzhou, the provincial capital of Guangdong Province. Since this is a great artery of China's north-south communications, it has great significance.

As for the substance of the plan, it includes such things as double-tracking the Hengyang-Guangzhou section, then a partial electrification plan, and plans to dig tunnels.

The second is the plan for electrification of the Zhengzhou-Baoji railroad. This is one of those [lines] going not from north to south but from east to west. There is a province a bit to the north of Shanghai called Jiangsu; the plan is to augment transport capabilities by double-tracking and electrifying the Zhengzhou-Baoji part of the railway line, which starts in Lianyungang in that [Jiangsu] province, passing all the way through Zhengzhou and Baoji, and further (putting in in geographical terms) reaching to Lanzhou in Gansu Province: an east-west artery.

Also, there are three plans to construct harbor berths. Qinhuangdao port is in Hebei Province--in geographical terms, sort of up and to the right of Tianjin--and one plan is to reconstruct lumber, general cargo, and foodstuff berths and increase cargo-handling capabilities. Next, Lianyungang is a port in Hebei [as published] Province, and there is a plan to build things like lumber, container and foodstuff berths there. Furthermore, there is also a plan to construct coal and general cargo berths in Qingdao harborn.

Next, the sixth [case] to be mentioned here is the telephone network expansion plan within the cities of Shanghai, Tianjin, and Guangzhou. Based on the perception that, under present conditions, the regressiveness of electronic communications equipment is one of the things putting a break on China's economic development, the plan is to modernize within this sphere the cities' electronic communications networks--requiring a particular urgency--and to fully equip them.

The above are the cases in which Japan has carried out feasibility studies, but there is one other: a hydroelectric powerplant construction plan. There has been no feasibility study carried out by us on this, but it is one of the cases which will be an object of examination, one of the candidate cases. And thus the situation is that, all together, seven candidate cases for yen loans are now being examined in government circles.

With regard to gratis funding cooperation, as a number of requests have come from the Chinese side with respect to the sort of form to give effect to this cooperation from next fiscal year on, following the China-Japan Friendship Hospital, based on these requests, hereafter we are in consolidation phase. In regard to technical cooperation, I surmise that henceforth we will still proceed with technical cooperation in a continuing and further expanded manner, focusing on things such as the project-style technical cooperation for the China-Japan Friendship Hospital. And with regard to development investigation, which is part of technical cooperation, the first stage of development investigation assistance for the Sanjiang plain, as already described, has been completed. This also is at the stage where we further wish to examine what is needed in order to proceed with investigation and the like hereafter.

So, above, I have given a cursory survey of Japanese-Chinese economic cooperation; recently, economic cooperation with China has come to be promoted with the most emphasis of any economic cooperation by our nation. After all, the nation of China, obvious to say, is a neighboring country, a mere band of water between us and them, [with which we have] extremely deep connections historically and culturally, possessing a population of 1 billion, and also extremely abundant in resources. Since it is our view that its prosperity and stability might be indispensable to peace throughout Asia, and in turn to that of the world, our thinking is that we wish to promote economic cooperation with China now and hereafter.

Technical Cooperation

Tokyo KOKUSAI KAIHATSU JAANARU in Japanese Apr 84 pp 19-21

[Article by Teizo Izarashi: "Technical Cooperation With China"]

[Text] Technical Cooperation, With Emphasis on Building Up the People

The Japan International Cooperation Association (JICA) is an executive organ which uniformly brings government-based technical cooperation into operation. And thus, today, among all the different aspects of technical cooperation, I wish to discuss government-based technical cooperation.

Putting technical cooperation with developing nations in a nutshell, it is cooperation in building up the nation, with particular emphasis on building up the people. For that reason, the fields are very wide, and include agriculture to manufacturing, infrastructure to atomic power, and even such things as the most advanced computers.

As for technical cooperation with China, using fiscal 1982 as an example, its monetary value was 2 billion yen; by country, this is ninth from the top. In this connection, Indonesia is at the top.

Looking at the fields of technical cooperation with China, there is no cooperation in sightseeing, since this is a special field for China, but areas other than that are almost all covered.

The greatest is manufacturing, and then the order is infrastructure of transport, communications and the like, and medical care.

Looking at the project sites, they frequently occur on the coastline of the Chinese mainland--that is, the eastern coastline--and in the vicinity of Beijing, the capital.

When one looks at technical cooperation with China according to the method of technical cooperation, or by form, it can be focused under the following four headings: (1) The enterprise of having Japan accept Chinese technicians and have them gain skills in Japan. This is called the accepted trainee enterprise. (2) The development investigation enterprise of hiring Japanese consultants, investigating China's development plans, having the results assembled in a report, and presenting it to China. (3) The detachment of Japanese technicians. A Japanese technician enters an existing Chinese organization and gives technical guidance. This is called the expert detachment enterprise. (4) Building things like research centers and training centers in China, and sending the necessary research materials and training materials to them; at the same time, a Japanese technician goes over and conducts research or training together with a Chinese technician. This is called project-style technical cooperation.

Record of the Japan International Cooperation Association in the People's Republic of China

	Total Achievements (Fiscal 1954-81)	Achievements, Fiscal 1982
Technical Cooperation Expenses	1.581 billion yen	1.978 billion yen
Trainees Received	352 people	260 (55 continuing, 205 new)
Development Investigation Trainees Received	--	--
Experts Dispatched	164 people	104 (4 continuing, 100 new)
Individually Dispatched Experts	133 people	88 (4 continuing, 84 new)
Independent Gifts of Materials	88 million yen	288 million yen
Youth Overseas Cooperation Corps	--	--
Developed Financing (based on financing agreement)	no cases	no cases

	Planned, Fiscal 1983	Achievements by year-end 1983
Technical Cooperation Expenses	2,352 million yen	
Trainees Received	216 (grouped 74, individual 142)	189 (46 continuing, 143 new)
Experts Dispatched	--	89 (14 continuing, 75 new)
Individually Dispatched Experts	9 (1?) (10 continuing, 81 new)	73 (10 continuing, 63 new)
Independent Gifts of Materials	2 cases, 78 million yen	
Development Financing (based on financial agreement)	no cases	no cases

Achievements of the Japan International Cooperation Association in the People's Republic of China

Accumulated Achievements, Fiscal 1954--Fiscal 1981

Development Investigations
1. Port and Bay Construction Plan (deliberation on technical cooperation through yen loans) (1979)
2. Port and Bay Construction Plan Preplan Investigation (1979)
3. Railroad Construction Plan (1979)
4. Railway and Port/Bay (Coal Transport) Plan (1979)
5. Railway Modernization Plan (1979-80)
6. Beijing Modern Hospital Construction Plan (1980)
7. Investigation Into Economic Technical Cooperation (1980)

Overseas Development Plan Investigations
1. Plan To Develop Hydroelectric Power of the Five Great Valleys (preliminary) (1979)
2. Oujiang, Minjiang, and Tinjiang Hydroelectric Power Development Plans (1980)
3. Oujiang Hydroelectric Power Development Plan (1981-)
4. Factory Modernization Plan I (Refrigerators/Washers) (Plastics) (Domestic Electronics) (1981-)
5. Anqing District Resource Development Fundamental Investigation

Project-Style Technical Cooperation
1. China-Japan Friendship Hospital (19 Nov 81--18 Nov 84)

Achievements for Fiscal 1982

Development Investigations
(Continued)
1. Investigation Into Economic Technical Cooperation (1981)
(New)
1. Sanjiang Plains Agricultural Development Plan (1980)

Overseas Development Plan Investigations
(Continued)
1. Oujiang Hydroelectric Power Development Plan (1981-)
2. Factory Modernization Plan I (Refrigerators/Washers) (Plastics) (Domestic Electronics) (1981-)
3. Anqing District Resource Development Fundamental Investigation (1981)
(New)
1. Factory Modernization Plan II (Domestic Electronics/Plastics) (1982)
2. Factory Modernization Plan (Furniture, Glass, Optical Equipment)((1982)

Project-Style Technical Cooperation
1. China-Japan Friendship Hospital (19 Nov 81-18 Nov 84)
2. Family Planning (15 Nov 82-14 Nov 87)

Planned for Fiscal 1983

Development Investigations
(Continued)
1. Sanjiang Plain Agricultural Development Plan
(New)
1. Investigation of plan for double-tracking and electrification of Yengyang-Guangzhou rail section and electrification of double-tracked Zhengzhou-Baoji rail section
2. Investigation of Qinhuangdao port Bingding berth, Lianyungang Miaoling second stage, and Qingdao port area bay construction projects
3. Electronic communications reconstruction project for Tianjin, Shanghai, and Guangzhou

Overseas Development Plan Investigations
(Continued)
1. Oujiang Hydroelectric Power Development Plan (1981-)
2. Factory Modernization Plan (mechanism speakers, Poly (barychon, plastics) (1982-)
3. Factory Modernization Plan (Furniture, Glass, Optical Equipment) (1982-)
4. Anqing District Resource Development Fundamental Investigation (1981-)

Project-Style Technical Cooperation
1. China-Japan Friendship Hospital (19 Nov 81-18 Nov 84)
2. Family Planning (15 Nov 82-14 Nov 87)
(New)
1. Enterprise Management Training Center (consultations on execution)
2. China Postal Telecommunications Center (preliminary investigations)
3. Meats/Eggs Research Center (preliminary investigations)

Looking at the outline of the various enterprises, somewhat more than 200 trainees wereaaccepted trainees are 5 percent of the 4,000 or so accepted by JICA. The order by nation for number of trainees is fourth--greater than that for technical cooperation as a whole.

In this wya, China is laying its stress on interchange of people. It is said of the technicians from China that they are extremely zealous in their approach to their studes. In the case of researchers who are going to college, I have heard that they have given up their Saturdays and Sundays to study.

In their day-to-day life as well, while they are extremely serious, at the same time they have the ability to cope. They tend to handle most everything by themselves.

Next, some discussion about development investigation. The greatest fields are infrastructure, enterprise modernization, management-related. And then there are the energy resource-related fields.

JICA is at present carrying out six projects: for ports, there are the expansion plan for Qinhuangdao harbor, the new harbor construction plan for the port of Qingdao, and the expansion plan for Lianyungang. Qingdao is already a port, but the plan is to build a new port on a spot near the opposite side.

As for railways, there are two [projects]: the electrification of the portion of east-west track from Zhengzhou to Baoji; and investigation of the plan to electrify the Hengyang-Guangzhou portion of the north-south railway linking Beijing and Guangzhou.

In reference to communications, there is a plan to improve the electric communications systems of Tianjin, Shanghai, and Guangzhou. Though one might just call them three cities, since all have 5 million people or more (Shanghai with 11 million, Tianjin with 7.7 million, and Guangzhou with 5 million), they should rather be called megalopolises. We are conducting investigations of plans for enlarging and improving the three cities' telephone networks.

Referring to ports among these projects, and describing the difference between Japan and China, when one speaks of a port area in Japan, it includes the harbor itself and the infrastructural part connecting it with the main railways and roads, but for the Chinese, schools, post offices, movie theaters, and shops are all included in their view of a port area. And then the Communications Department administers the whole port area.

Port schemes are under a direct management format, so both construction and operation are under direct management, carried out by the Communications Department. Therefore, the field of regular construction can be said to be difficult for private firms to enter.

As one example of the difference in perception between Japan and China, there are the commercialization studies known as feasibility studies. Recently, the Chinese have grown increasingly accustomed to feasibility studies and precommercialization investigations, but at the onset they seemed considerably disoriented by them.

Next, I would like to touch on investigations into factory modernization. In 1979, China launched its so-called long-term policy. In it, they laid down the plan of quadrupling industrial production by the year 2000.

In this quadrupling, the plan is to handle a doubling through improvements in the productivity of existing machinery, and to achieve the remaining doubling through new investment. For the present, emphasis is to be placed on the modernization of existing factories.

In view of this, JICA is looking into the establishment of plans to modernize existing factories. Since the Japan-China Economic Council is also conducting a similar investigation, JICA is proceeding so as not to clash with its efforts. The Japan-China Economic Council will be conducting investigations that can be quickly commercialized, while JICA will have as its object for study those that cannot. For JICA's investigation, a manual is put together for every field that is [investigated] once, so that though a place may differ, the knowledge gained can be applicable in going about the investigations.

By now, we have conducted investigations in 14 factories on the east coast, such as those in Beijing, Tianjin, and Shanghai. This original investigation is to be continued.

China's attitude toward the modernization of factories is earnest. Since 1970 it has set up enterprise management associations in various cities, continuing its efforts to spread improvements in productivity to the various enterprises. Also, as for factory administration, various means are being thought out by the companies in the various Special Administrative Zones, and so, for example, if there are places that are going straight on with norms, there are also places that are introducing the profit mentality.

Channels to China and Technical Cooperation

When one relates channels vis-a-vis China, contacts with China are entangled from various sides. Those contacts on a government basis are orderly, but putting public and private together, there is an extremely large number of channels. Especially in the case of regional public entities or in the case of the private sector, since there are hailings from many places, it is difficult to judge the route of action.

And next, with regard to the quantity and quality of the information of those in the private sector, in China, for example, it is not necessarily true that they have adequate information beforehand on machinery and Japanese firms, and one cannot consider them to have systematic possession of it. Yet they put the information they have obtained to use extremely well. Due to this kind of lack of information or difference in thinking, what can result are Chinese decisions that do not fully reflect the relevant circumstances.

In that sense, studying the differences in customary practices has become one important theme in how we can do things well henceforth.

Next I will discuss the dispatch of experts in the railroad field. Different in nature from development investigations into railway-related matters, there is [that form of]] cooperation in which technicians dispatched over a long term attach themselves to the China Railways Department; or, a short-term person comes, enters an existing Chinese organization and gives lectures, or gives technical guidance on a specific project--for example, the electrification of the Beijing-Tianjin stretch.

This was started in fiscal 1979. Up to the present, there have been four people who have remained on the spot for more than 1 year, while the number of short-termers has reached 64. Those dispatched have for the most part been JNR people.

The project technical cooperation format is project cooperation in which research centers, training centers, and the like are built in China, and Japan jointly takes part in research and training, dispatching Japanese experts.

These projects are still few in number, but giving an account of the China-Japan Friendship Hospital, Chiba University, the national medical treatment organizations, Tokyo Medical and Dental, and also the Ministry of Public Welfare and Ministry of Education are cooperating. So far, [cooperation] has consisted mostly of scientific lectures, but after June, when the building is completed, we are thinking of having more full-scale cooperation, with a professor of a term that is a bit longer.

Since in China there is an imbalance in the supply and demand of doctors, the goal of this project lies in how to solve this problem and how to improve the standard of medical care.

Next, there is the population problem. The Chinese have the goal of bringing the natural growth rate down to zero by the year 2000 and of keeping the population within the 1.2 billion limit. Yet the problem of population and family planning holds a number of aspects which make deep thinking necessary. We are now examining what form our cooperation might best take.

Chinese Counterparts on a High Level

What I feel in this interchange of people in technical cooperation is that in the case of China, our counterparts, to say it in an extreme way, are 1 from among 1 billion, and are China's extremely high-level people.

And in that sense, when we choose experts, if it is someone with just mediocre knowledge, he will be swallowed up immediately, so if it is not a person with what you might call sellability, it just won't do, so we must take that much more care in the people we select.

Leaving out some special fields, China's specialized knowledge is on quite a high level. Therefore, even if the most advanced machinery is brought in, since there is this kind of basic knowledge, it won't get rusty; they will run it somehow or other.

At the level of practical use and commercialization, however, it is quite a different matter. With reference to this aspect, our thinking is that perhaps this is an important field in which Japan can cooperate.

Government-based technical cooperation is the making of a fundamental framework, or should I say format. In that sense, we wonder whether it won't be local governing bodies or private firms which will give the substance.

Financial Dealings

Tokyo KOKUSAI KAIHATSU JAANARU in Japanese Apr 84 pp 32-36

[Article by Keiji Higaki: "Financial Transactions With China"]

[Text] A General View of China's Financial Institutions

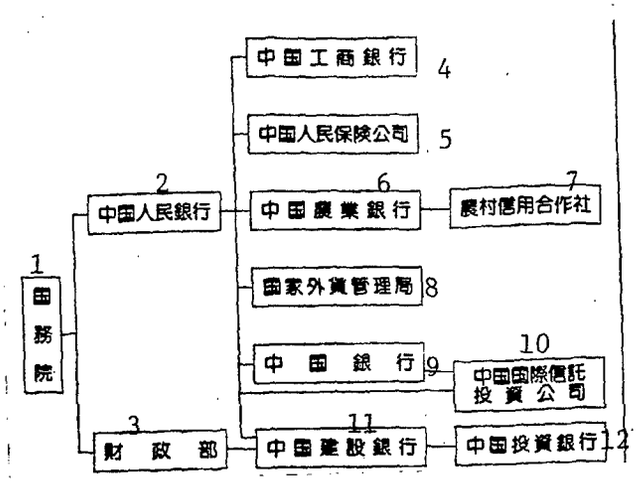
China's financial system has been reformed numerous times since Liberation, but genrally speaking, before the open-door policies of 1978, financial mechanisms had not really developed. Rather, one might even think that financial mechanisms in themselves had not been given all that much importance. At that time, banks under the socialist system were organs to serve in the pursuit of the nation's economic plans, and it is believed that banks were just thought of as means or methods to this end. Therefore, putting it in an extreme way, capital needed by the central and local governments as well as the several state-run enterprises was all received directly from public finances--not what you could call receiving it from the bank. That is to say, finance remained in a position supplementary to public finances; one can also say that its position was no higher than that of a cashier of the public finances.

And yet, since the development of the open-door policy of 1978, there has been a movement in the direction of exhibition of the screening capabilities and financing capabilities of financing organizations for the purpose of making the management of domestic enterprises efficient, and for modernization, through improvements in technical facilities.

As for the major recent topics in China's financial world, one can bring up the reorganization of the People's Bank of China on 1 January of this year. Originally, the People's Bank of China combined a central bank-like function and the functions of a so-called ordinary commercial bank or savings bank. This was reorganized on 1 January, as the bank was divided into the People's Bank of China and the Industrial and Commercial Bank of China. Thus, the People's Bank of China will be charged with true central bank duties, which are such things as the preservation of an orderly credit system and the printing and control of the currency; the Industrial and Commercial Bank of China was established as the bank in charge of the former's responsibilities in the areas of commercial banking and savings banking.

Therefore, as shown in the chart, the People's Bank of China stands above the herd of the various banks, on the same level as the departments (comparable)

China's Fiscal/Financial System.



Key:

1. State Council
2. People's Bank of China
3. Department of Public Finance
4. Industrial and Commercial Bank of China
5. People's Insurance Company of China
6. Agricultural Bank of China
7. Village Credit Cooperative Associations
8. State Foreign Currency Administration Bureau
9. Bank of China
10. China International Trust and Investment Company
11. Construction Bank of China
12. Investment Bank of China

to the Japanese ministries) under the State Council. As for financial institutions other than the People's Bank of China--for example, specialized banks--there are the Agricultural Bank of China, the People's Construction Bank of China, the Industrial and Commercial Bank of China, and the Bank of China; as for other financial institutions, there are the Investment Bank of China and the China International Trust and Investment Firm, as well as local-level international trust and investment firms.

My discussion will now digress slightly, but there are four foreign banks in China. They are the Hong Kong Shanghai Bank, the East Asia Bank, the Chartered Bank, and the Singapore-based Overseas Chinese Banking Corporation. These are the "grandfather" ones--that is, they remained just as they had been in the past.

And then the South Seas Commercial Bank in Hong Kong, which corresponds to a sister bank of the Bank of China, has two branches right to the north of Hong

Kong in the Shenquan Special Zone. The above is a general view of financial institutions in China. With the present state of affairs, one cannot necessarily say that the functions of each are clear. In reference to the substance of their operations, the portions to be adjusted hereafter are not few. However, as the desired course, one can say that the division of operations should clarify itself, and that their functions are coming to full manifestation, step by step.

Here I will touch briefly on the division of operations: first, if one asks what the allotted operations of the Agricultural Bank of China are, since this is an agricultural financing specialist bank, besides the accepting and apportionment of funds to the field of agriculture it has the commune-level Village Credit Cooperative Associations, and it fulfills the role of functioning as their headquarters.

The People's Construction Bank of China, which formerly [illegible] is a bank that carries out the financing of fixed capital investment and the [illegible] lending and appropriation for fiscal capital-like basic construction [illegible].

The Industrial and Commercial Bank of China, as already stated, was split off from the People's Bank of China; here, the financing of general operating capital and technical improvement capital is carried out.

The Bank of China is a bank just exactly like our Bank of Tokyo's predecessor, the Yokohama Specie Bank; it is a bank that discharges duties such as dealing with foreign currencies, as well as financing to joint ventures, as [illegible] is related further on) taking charge of the deposits of our residents in China.

In addition, there is the Investment Bank of China; this is the receptable of capital from international financial organs--for example, from the World Bank--and its main task is to furnish that capital to domestic enterprises.

Next, thereaare the China International Trust and Investment Company and the trust and investment companies of the various provinces, having much the same function, in part, as the Bank of China. In principle, they are to use their good offices for investments in and establishment of joint ventures, and to raise capital both at home and abroad. The foreign bank branch offices in Shanghai mentioned earlier continue their operations even at the present, carrying out operations in the nature of deposits and, for example, such things as advice on foreign credit forms, purchase of export drafts, and transfer of remittances. They do not deal in credit or import currency exchange.

The Actual Status of Bank Transactions

So then, what do we find in transactions with these banks? I would like to explain this by imagining that a businessman from Japan has come to be stationed in China.

With respect to bank transactions in the case of establishing an office in China, these are stipulated in the PRC State Council's provisional regulations,

as decreed on 30 October 1980, relating to the supervision of the permanent representative organizations of foreign enterprises, and the legal strictures and so forth related to the supervision by registration of permanent representative organizations of foreign enterprises, as decreed on 15 March 1983, by the State Bureau of Industrial and Commercial Administrative Supervision. In Article 8 of the provisional regulations, one finds that "permanently stationed representative organizations will present registration papers and, based on the pertinent regulations of the Bank of China, must open an account with the Bank of China or a bank specified by the Bank of China." Therefore, if you create a resident office, you need to present registration certificates and open an account without fail at the Bank of China or a bank designated by the Bank of China.

Next, there are two types of deposits recognized by the Bank of China for deposits of a foreign enterprise's resident office or a foreigner's personal deposits: People's Yuan special accounts, and foreign currency deposit accounts. There are two categories of foreign currency deposit accounts, designated Category A and Category B, but they are essentially the same; one may consider these in terms of Category A being for corporations and Category B for individuals. As for People's Yuan special accounts, it is all right to think of them as convertible banknote accounts; they are People's Yuan accounts with the security of exchange into foreign currencies. There are two types of this account--demand deposits, and time-period deposits--and for demand deposits there are two additional types: passbook and checks. To put it plainly, it is easier to think of these as a checkbook account or an ordinary deposit account for which a passbook is printed up. It is possible for money paid into these accounts, in addition to remittances from foreign countries, cash in foreign currencies, or exchangeable banknote receipts, to be paid in in People's Yuan. However, as to receipts of People's Yuan, if evidence of exchange is not presented within 6 months showing that the source of the acquired People's Yuan is foreign currency (including exchangeable banknotes) such as that mentioned above, the People's Yuan cannot be received by a bank. Yet such receipts are possible, functionally speaking. On the other hand, disbursements are effected, depending on the request, in foreign currency remittances, foreign cash, and exchangeable banknotes (dealt within People's Yuan). A People's Yuan special account transfer of funds between Mr A and Mr B is also possible, as is a transfer from a dollar deposit to a foreign currency deposit.

For foreign currency deposit accounts as well, there are demand deposits and time-period deposits. In this case, the equivalent of transfer to People's Yuan special accounts and the like, as mentioned earlier, would be receipts of foreign money for foreign currency deposit, and withdrawals from foreign currnecy accounts remain just as those described above. Although there are changes from time to time, there are four types of time deposits--3 months, 6 months, 1 year, and 2 years. At present, however, the minimum deposit is the foreign currency equivalent of 10,000 People's Yuan, with five types of currency accepted: U.S. dollars, pounds sterling, Hong Kong dollars, Deutschmarks, and Japanese yen. Legally speaking, we see the establishment of a People's Yuan account as also being possible. However, even if one sets up a People's Yuan account, it would serve little function, so I wonder if its use would not be scarce.

What necessitates caution here is that what I have related up to this point refers to the big cities such as Beijing and Shanghai. Depending on the region, there are areas in which there is no office of the Bank of China, or even if there is a Bank of China office, one cannot unqualifiedly state that all these services are possible.

Next, I would like to touch briefly on the rate for People's Yuan. The rate for People's Yuan is decided by the Foreign Currency Exchange Bureau of the People's Bank of China. According to the explanation of the People's Bank, the People's Yuan rate is decided on the basis of the principles of independent autonomy and equality and reciprocity, and does not follow the exchange rate of any particular country. In reality, however, I understand they give multiple-exchange currencies a weight, with reference to the situation to be found in those nations, and then calculate from that; in short, they go by the basket-of-currencies method. Looking at recent movements of the People's Yuan, since, as might be expected, the weight of the American dollar is the greatest among the currencies used at present in China's trade settlements, one can see empirically that [the yuan] moves in a way that is similar to the movements of the American dollar. For example, as was the case of Japan's 360-yen-to-the-dollar period of old, Chinese businesses are assigned the duty of all-out funneling to the center of foreign currencies. Therefore, the principle is that foreign exchange holdings are all supposed to be centrally controlled by the government. If we take part in some collaborative project or joint venture, the foreign exchange received must be quickly funneled to the government through the nearest Bank of Chana branch. At such times, the domestic rate is the sale rate of 1 dollar = 2.8 yuan. Since the present strength of the People's Yuan is about 1.9 yuan with respect to the dollar, there is clearly a two-level rate here. We see this problem of the two-level rate system as being a great problem for China since, while on the one hand it is linked to the furtherance of exports and favorable treatment for exports, on the other hand it is also linked to exporting at a loss, or a growth in the fiscal burden.

Japanese-Chinese Financial Cooperation of All Sorts

Next I would like to touch on the nature of financial transactions vis-a-vis China. This also is highly related to the open-door system existing from 1978 onward. Before that, the central concern was trade settlements, and things like the yen-yuan settlement agreement or the yen-yuan futures agreement had become the topics. From 1978 on, however, actual financing--or should I say cases having some period of time to them--became the main theme. In reference to financial cooperation between Japan and China, I feel I must have touched on it in other lectures, so I will go ahead and omit referring to the details of it, but for financial cooperation on the government level there are things such as the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund's yen loans, free assistance on a Foreign Ministry basis, the Japan Export-Import Bank's resource development bank loan, and furthermore the small- and medium-scale enterprise bank loan in which the Japan Export-Import Bank and four private-sector banks are taking part. As for private-sector-based economic cooperation, aside from financing by individual banks, as cases befitting the name of Japanese-Chinese financial cooperation, the private-sector cooperative financing agreement signed in August 1979 for 6 billion dollars in the short term and

2 billion dollars over the medium term is No 1. This was something that took place with the participation of the Bank of China as the borrower on the Chinese part and all the private Japanese banks that had a koruresu relationship. However, there was some background to the affair, and as Japan was exporting plant equipment, based on the Japan-China Long-Term Trade Agreement, this financing took place to provide financing for these exports. The thinking on the Japan-China Long-Term Trade Agreement was that equipment exports from Japan would take place first, unpaid, and while economic buildup went ahead in China on this basis, coal and petroleum exports from China would gradually increase (so it was considered). Owing to the effect of China's economic readjustment, however, in actuality there were no preceding unpaid imports; rather, since Chinese exports--and Japanese imports--were greater, it has not actually been used.

As the second case of major financial cooperation, there is the October 1982 syndicate loan (in short, concerted financing) by Japanese private banks totaling 70 billion yen. This is part of a total of 300 billion yen in financial cooperation on a government and private basis for construction capital for the Daquing and Baoshan projects. That is, out of the 300 billion yen, 100 billion yen is supplier's credit from concerted action by the Ex-Im Bank and the Open Market Bank, 130 billion yen is in yen loans with funding organizations as the source, and the remaining 70 billion yen is concerted financing by these private banks. The lending period is 10 years; 30 billion yen was already taken out in 1983, and the rest is expected to be taken out this year.

Other than these sorts of loans, what one must take into consideration in the present financial cooperation is the issuance of yen-based private loans. Issuances of yen-based private loans have already occurred twice so far. The first was a loan of 10 billion yen on January 1982 to the China International Trust Investment Company, and the second was a loan of 5 billion yen on August 1983 to the Fujian Investment Firm. As for the use of these funds, the former was allotted as development capital for molybdenum mining in Hunan Province and Hubei Province, as well as phosphate mining and phosphate fertilizer factories in Yunnan Province and a graphite electrode factory in Anhui Province, among other things. The latter was allotted as capital assistance for sugar factories in Fujian Province. The respective periods are 12 and 10 years, and the interest is at a long-term prime interest rate plus 0.1 percent. It is good to bear stocks in mind; issuing 100-yen stock for 100 yen is called bar issuance, though there are cases when, on issuing a bond with a face value of 100 yen, there is a discount which actually makes it, say, 99 yen or 98 yen, China's second bond issuance is a bar issuance. Therefore, in the international financial markets this is a bond issuance that has just about the best conditions. About the latter yen-based loan to Fujian Province enterprises and companies, last year, taking into consideration such things as the fact that financial transactions between Japan and China were comparatively sluggish, this loan floation was very big news. Also, it seems to me that there is great significance to the point that this sort of thing took place at the provincial level.

Here, however, is where a slight problem appears. The direct reason why the 6 billion dollars and 2 billion dollars mentioned before have not been used

lies in the fact that, as already written, a gap developed between the Japan-China Long-Term Trade Agreement and reality, but in the background one can see the extremely cautious attitude on the part of China toward foreign debt. Thus I feel the situation is that they emphasize capital funding on a government basis, or from international financial organs, but take a strict position on private-sector-based funds. Also, since strict import restraints have been removed in the adjustment process, according to the statement of last September, China's foreign currency reserves remain at 14.1 billion U.S. dollars and its outstanding foreign debt remains at 3 billion U.S. dollars.

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BRIEFS

AID TO INDIA--Tokyo, 7 Aug (KYODO)--Japan and India exchanged notes Tuesday on Japan's 37.36 billion yen (about 154.4 million dollars) credit for current fiscal 1984 to help India build a fertilizer plant, a gas pipeline and a hydraulic power station and expand telecommunications networks. The exchange of notes took place in New Delhi, a government announcement said. Japan agreed on the credit in a World Bank-sponsored meeting of India's creditor nations last June. [Text] [OW071109 Tokyo KYODO in English 0619 GMT 7 Aug 84]

MALAYSIAN POWER PLANT CONTRACT--Tokyo, 7 Aug (KYODO)--Nippon Kokan K.K. (NKK) has become the successful bidder in an international tender for construction of a power generating plant in Malaysia, an NKK spokesman said Tuesday. The tender, invited by Sarawak Electricity Supply Corp (SESCO), called for construction of a power plant driven by diesel engines with capacity of 16,000 kw. Among 13 participants, including seven Japanese firms, NKK offered the lowest bid of some 970 million yen (3.99 million dollars), the spokesman said. The Japanese company has already received a letter of intent from SESCO and a formal contract is expected soon, he added. NKK will supply two "Pielstick" engines and undertake all the construction work excluding civil engineering and building, the spokesman said. The power plant will be built in Sibu, Sarawak, he added. [Text] [OW071109 Tokyo KYODO in English 1057 GMT 7 Aug 84]

PRC RAIL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT--Tokyo, 7 Aug (KYODO)--A Japanese consortium led by Mitsubishi Corp has received a 30 million dollar construction contract for Chinese railways, a Mitsubishi spokesman said Tuesday. With loans of 220 million dollars from the World Bank, China plans to construct 500 kilometers of railways in the Datong-Taiyuan District in Shanxi Province and the Xinxiang (Hunan Province)--Yanzhou (Shandong Province) area. China National Technical Import Corporation had invited offers for a total of 125,000 tons of tails and steel materials, worth 43 million dollars, of which the Japanese group won 85,500 tons, worth 30 million dollars. The order included 18 million dollars worth of rails, the largest ever rail export for Japanese interests. The Japanese group was made up of six trading firms, including Mitsubishi, Mitsui and Co, C. Itoh and Co, Marubeni Corp, Sumitomo Corp and Missho Iwai Corp, and five steel makers--Nippon Steel Corp, Nippon Kokan KK, Sumitomo Metal Industries, Ltd, Kobe Steel Ltd and Kawasaki Steel Corp. [Text] [OW071125 Tokyo KYODO in English 0727 GMT 7 Aug 84]

MAZDA S. CAROLINA PLANT--Osaka, 6 Aug, KYODO--Mazda Motor Corp has selected an area in the state of South Carolina as a probable factory site for its planned U.S. auto production venture, industry sources said Monday. Mazda has started talks with the state government on conditions for investment somewhere in an area between Greenville and Spartanburg as well as with its parent company, Ford Motor Co, to hammer out a formal decision within this year, the sources said. Ford owns a 24.4 percent equity interest in Mazda. The planned venture calls for production of Mazda's 1,800 cc capella passenger cars starting in late 1986 at a 200,000-unit-a-year factory to be built for about 100 billion yen ($408 million). The sources said Mazda, whose export quota to the U.S. last year was a little less than 160,000 units out of Japan's total quota of 1.68 million, has decided to launch production in the U.S. in the belief that Japanese automakers will have to continue some form of export restraints for the American market. Mazda will be the fourth Japanese company to begin production in the U.S. after Honda Motor Co, Nissan Motor Co and Toyota Motor Corp. [Text] [OW060315 Tokyo KYODO in English 0257 GMT 6 Aug 84]

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